INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 179--- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 30 1929 ONE ANNA

LANCASHIRE'S DARK OUTLOOK

1800 Mills Close Down

LABOUR GOVERNMENT HELPLESS

Watching Situation with Gravest Anxiety

LONDON, July 29.

Eighteen hundred mills are silent in Lancashire to-day. The stoppage began in an atmosphere of gloom amid drenching rain.

OUTLOOK EXCEEDINGLY DARK.

The outlook is exceedingly dark the only bright spot being a decision of a few owners to stand aside from the dispute and carry on with the present rates and wages. They include Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Ltd., who believe that research, not reduction of wages, is necessary to enable the industry to meet foreign competition. Messrs. Tootals' three thousand employees are working to-day.

NO ACTION POSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

The Ministry of Labour announced to-day that Miss Margaret Bondfield is watching the situation with the gravest anxiety, but feels that no action is at present possible.—Reuter.

firemen have forbidden their members to work.

The story of abortive negotiations is told in a long statement of Sir Horace Wilson, Secretary to the Labour Ministry, which reveals that the important section of Manufacturing Operatives were not empowered to negotiate on the wage reduction, whereupon the Operatives' Joint Committee was dissolved.

The Employers' spokesman has issued a statement regretting that representatives of Operatives were not authorised to negotiate on the reduction of wages, which fact was discovered only after three days of negotiations. On the contrary, the Operatives declare that the Employers refused their offer to submit the dispute to arbitration and accept the decision of the Court of Arbitration.—Reuter.

5 LAKHS MEN DOWN TOOLS

—:o:—

STORY OF ABORTIVE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, July 28.

The cotton stoppage will be general to-morrow. No further meetings will be arranged.

Cotton Manufacturers announce that Mills will be open to-morrow at the reduced rates of wages; but all Cotton Operatives' Unions except those of enginemen and

OWNERS TO MEET OPERATIVES LEADERS

—:o:—

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE

LONDON, July 29.

The President of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation interviewed said that Millowners were ready to meet the operatives' leaders whenever the latter wished. He thought a meeting would take place in the very near future which would lead to a definite settlement.

AFGHAN STUDENTS' ORDEAL IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bacha's Agent Gives His Version

BOMBAY, July 29.

Haji Imamuddin, Trade Agent of Pacheha-i-Sakao, who is in Bombay, sends to the Associated Press his version of the trying experiences which fourteen Afghan students passed through last week in Bombay. He says:—

"I arrived in Bombay on my own private account. Certain merchants of Bombay are my former friends. At present I am the Trade Agent to the Afghan Government. I was one day sitting in one of my Pedhis when all of a sudden I saw some Afghan students. They said: "We are students from Kabul and we went to Italy at the time of Amir Amanullah to learn flying. Completing our studies we came down to Bombay on our way to Afghanistan. We went to the Afghan Consul to request him to help us to go back to Kabul. But he totally refused to help us."

I told them I was Trade Agent at Peshawar and I could not do anything for them here, but I would do one thing; I would arrange for them in one of the hotels and wire to Kabul for instructions. They agreed. So I arranged for them in the Orient Hotel at Crawford Market and left for Poona on personal work. When I returned the next day I came to know that the Afghan Consul had called the students back and bought 3rd class tickets for them for Peshawar. These are the facts."—A. P.

LABOUR MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

Mr. Homi Heckled By His Own Lieutenants

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO DISTURBING RUMOURS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 29.

The meeting arranged by the Labour Federation with Mr. Homi as President held yesterday in the town maidan terminated in an uproar. Rumours spread in the Works that the Federation has sanctioned Mr. Homi Rs. 1,000 as monthly salary with retrospective effect from the time of recognition and a lump sum for a bungalow for him which created discontent. When Mr. Homi began addressing the meeting, he was heckled by his own lieutenants and the meeting broke up in confusion, police averting further trouble.—Free Press.

WAR ON LIQUOR

—:o:—

Mr. Rajagopalachari's Prohibition Tour

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

MADRAS, July 29.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar in a statement to the Press asking why the Government of Madras has not yet started its promised propaganda against drink and whether they are waiting for the auction sales to be over and the Revenue secured before undertaking any such propaganda. He has just finished his tour in the Chingleput District for the Congress prohibition campaign.

Mr. C. N. Muthurenga Mudaliar, M.L.C., accompanied him throughout and helped in organising meetings and demonstrations. Local workers have been fixed up and instructed to carry on the campaign in their respective areas.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION.

At the Chingleput District at a conference held on July 28, under the Presidency of the Hon. Ramdas Pantulu, a resolution was adopted for carrying on an intensive work in the District for total prohibition. The demonstrations were throughout successful. The popular response was striking and spontaneous, the most remarkable feature being

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP

—:o:—

LONDON, July 28.

Paris.—In the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup Cochet beat Lott by 6|1, 3|6, 6|0, 6|3. France thus retains the Davis Cup winning by three matches to two.—Reuter.

the eagerness with which womenfolk turned out and watched the demonstrations at every meeting. People signed pledges to support total prohibitions.

IMPORTANCE OF PROHIBITION.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar is trying his best to impress upon the Congerss politicians the importance of prohibition work, explaining how success in that campaign would be a victory over the Government on a first class issue affecting the daily life of the masses which would at once create confidence and give an impetus to all other work. He is vigorously exposing the foolishness of maintaining the system of indirect taxation which depends upon the moral and economic ruin of the peasants and workmen of the country and the destruction of productive energy. There could not be a more effective campaign, he said, at numerous meetings against the present Government than an attack on its liquor administration. If people take up the campaign vigorously he believes the Government would be shamed to surrender sooner than it is generally expected.—Free Press.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

—:o:—

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY

FRIENDLY EXCHANGE OF OPINION

LONDON, July 29.

A Foreign Ouce communique states Mr. Henderson received the Soviet envoy M. Dovgalevsky today. The relationship of the two countries formed the subject of a friendly exchange of opinion between them for one and a half, hours each explaining the view-points of his Government. M. Dovgalevsky intimated that he would report to his Government, and hoped to be able to resume conversation to-morrow or on Wednesday.—Reuter.

HOPE OF RESUMING FRIENDLY RELATIONS

LONDON, July 29.

The Soviet Envoy Mr. Dovgalevsky arrived in London late last night. Interviewed by Reuter he said he had full hope of resumption of friendly relations between England and Russia. He would be seeing Mr. Henderson to-day, and the length of his stay would depend on the progress of conversations.—Reuter.

MAMMOTH MEETING IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

THOUSANDS GATHER IN SPITE OF HEAVY RAIN

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

Thousands had assembled at a public meeting held here on Sunday evening in spite of heavy downpour of rain to hear several Nationalist leaders who arrived here in connection with the All-India Congress Committee.

Rain having stopped for some time and the Mahila Vidyapith Hall being not so big as to accommodate a large crowd of people, two meetings had to be held simultaneously, one inside the hall and the other outside in the open air and some leaders had to address both the meetings one after the other.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conducted the proceedings in the open air meeting.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari to hear whom particularly the meeting was convened.—Free Press.

FRANCE BEAT ENGLAND IN ATHLETICS

—:o:—

PARIS, July 29.

In the seventh International Athletic Contest, France beat England by 62 points to 48.—Reuter.

TRUTH IS OUT AT LAST

Reasons for Suspension of Egyptian Constitution

—:o:—

NAHAS PASHA WELCOMES MACDONALD'S POLICY

Thinks it Shameful for Mahmud Pasha to stick to his office

CAIRO, July 29.

Nahas Pasha, the Wefdist Leader, has issued a statement that Mr. Henderson's decision has thrown light on the real motives leading to the dismissal of Nahas Cabinet and the suspension of the Constitution: and expresses the opinion that it is shameful for Mahmud Pasha to continue to retain the office. Nahas Pasha welcomes the attitude of the MacDonald regime, and hopes for a renewal of Anglo-Egyptian friendship.—Reuter.

WAR ON COMMUNISTS

—:o:—

Wholesale Raids And Arrests

COUNTER BLAST TO WORLDWIDE DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, July 28.

Sofia.—As a precautionary measure against the threat of Communists of organising a worldwide demonstration on 1st August the police raided to-day extremist organisations and made 33 arrests. The newspaper "Rabotnitch Eskdelo" has been suspended.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION BEFORE CHINESE LEGATION

—:o:—

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSIONISTS

LONDON, July 28.

A Communist procession attempting to demonstrate outside the Chinese Legation collided with police who dispersed the demonstrators nursing bruises.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

TAMIL NADU P.C.C. PROPOSES MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

MADRAS, July 29.

At the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee held at Kadambattur yesterday it was resolved, after considering the entire political situation, to recommend unanimously Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the Presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—A. P.

GREAT DROUGHT BROKEN

—:o:—

STEADY RAINFALL ALL OVER BRITAIN

Great drought was broken, and rain fell steadily for several hours all over Britain yesterday. There is considerable drop in the temperature in London.

KING'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 29

It was stated at Buckingham Palace, last night, that King's progress continues to be satisfactory. The King in the afternoon walked for a short time indoors. Reuter.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING AIRMAIL

—:o:—

KARACHI, July 29.

The Homeward airmail took off this morning. The incoming machine arrives tonight.—A.P.

—:o:—

HOW THE AIRMAIL TOOK OFF.

KARACHI, July 29.

Cessation of heavy rain allowed of the Homeward airmail taking off this morning, 24 hours late, and the aerodrome is drying rapidly and will be fit to receive the incoming airmail which is expected this evening, two days behind the schedule time.—A. P.

OVER TWO DAYS LATE

—:o:—

AIR MAIL ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, July 29.

The air mail arrived here at 5-45 p.m. over two days late.

The outward air liner which got off this morning a day late is flying to Bushire to-day and will do another long hop to-morrow in an endeavour to make up lost time.—A. P.

BLOW TO YOUNG INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

Governor Disallows Bill For Compulsory Physical Training

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CERTAIN TO PASS?

—:o:—

Bardoli Resolution Creates Flutter in Official Circles

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

As the session is progressing towards its end, it seems to be growing both in interest and importance. The attendance in the House was thicker to-day owing to the presence of Swarajists and a few more members from Sind. One talk that was on everybody's lips in the lobbies was the emergency legislation which, the Home Member gave the House to understand, would be taken up on next Monday. What was hitherto a speculation has now taken the form of an absolute certainty since the Government have come out with two definite Bills. Opinion seems to be divided on these Bills since the Nationalist section of the House regards the emergency legislation as repressive measures. The Government are certain that they will be able to carry both the Bills through all the three readings at a stretch. Looking to the forces of opposition that are daily dwindling down, one need not have any doubt that Government will carry out their intention.

A THORN IN THE SIDE OF GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIALS.

The discussion of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's Bardoli resolution, however, seems to have created some flutter in the Government circles. Government have been confronted with quite a delicate and difficult task of saving their face. Bardoli has proved to be a thorn in the side of many a high official of Government, and surely, they would have wished that the ugly affair were closed once for all. As it is, the Revenue Member who is not keeping good health at present will have to face the music when he attends this session for the first time on next Thursday.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

To-day, the House discussed a very important Bill introduced by the Home Member, namely, the Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay. The Home Member's introductory speech was a lucid exposition of the various provisions of the Bill. The measure provides that young offenders shall be given such industrial training and other instruction as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. As a first step towards this essential reform, a Borstal school will be opened at Dharwar where accommodation will be made for nearly 400 students. The whole scheme is designed on the model of such schools in England. The Bill was welcomed by all sections of the House, and the Home Member was warmly congratulated for having introduced it. The Bill passed its first reading and was then referred to a Select Committee. It will be on for its second reading in the next October session. The House then passed several supplementary grants.

STUDENTS' PHYSICAL TRAINING.

His Excellency the Governor has refused sanction to a Bill to make provision for compulsory physical training, military drill and rifle practice for Indian boys attending educational institutions of which Dr. W. S. Mukadam had given notice.

POONA, July 29.

Reassembling this afternoon, the Council resumed discussion of the Government Bills. The ban on the Legislatures having been temporarily raised by the All-India Congress Committee, the Swarajist members who had hitherto kept away from the Council attended to-day. There was considerable commotion in the lobbies over the two emergency Bills which have now been published in the Gazette and which will be introduced early next week. The Nationalist section of the Council has come to regard this new legislation as repressive measure. Serious attempts are being made to marshall together the scattered forces of opposition with a view to present a united front when the new measures come to be discussed on the floor of the House. The occasion, however, seems opportune for the passing of these measures as the memory of the recent Bombay riots is still green in the minds of the members.

ALTERATION IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Immediately after question time, the Home Member made a statement regarding the arrangement of business. The two new Bills, he said, namely, the Presidency Area Emergency Security Bill and the Bombay Prevention of Intimidation Bill, would be taken up on Monday next. There was a slight alteration in the business of the current week. As the report of the Public Accounts Committee was not yet ready, Government proposed that Wednesday should be allotted for private business, and instead Friday should be taken for the public business. As Sir Louis Rieu could not be present before Thursday, discussion of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's resolution regarding Bardoli would be resumed on that day instead of on the previous day.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Revenue Secretary, read the following telegrams regarding the Sabarmati floods.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT SABARMATI FLOODS.

The Collector of Ahmedabad wired:—"Sabarmati flooded bank to bank this morning (that is Saturday) in twenty minutes. The main wire from Abu came just before the flood. No time to issue a special warning. Considerable loss of life and damage in the riverside villages feared. The river is eighteen feet high and is not stationary. Further rise is probable in the next 48 hours. To prevent dangerous crowding, have closed the Ellis Bridge to sightseers leaving it open to genuine traffic."

Sunday's telegram stated:—"Sabarmati flood subsiding. About fifteen or more drowned in Ahmedabad City. Dholka villagers apparently received previous warning and so no loss of life there. Damage to property so far reported negligible."

Later on, the Collector wires:—"About nineteen persons mainly dhobies drowned in the Ahmedabad city on Saturday."

The House then resumed discussion of the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, the Bombay Local Boards Act, and the Bombay City Municipalities Act. The Bill, it will be recalled, proposes 'inter alia' to make it obligatory on a local body within whose jurisdiction a pilgrim tax is levied to appoint a Pilgrim Committee and to open a separate pilgrim fund account, and to spend this fund on works conducive to the weather, convenience and safety of the pilgrims. The Bill also provides that in case of an equality of votes at a meeting for the election of the Chairman of the District Local

(Continued on page 7.)

STOCKS AND SHARES

LANCASHIRE CRISIS STIMULATE BUYING

Undertone Very Steady

Bombay, July 29.

News of Lancashire crisis in connection with the question of wages dispute stimulated short covering and bull's buying for mill shares in the local market. There was some profit-taking advance which offerings were well absorbed and the market Rs. 566-4, but again reacted the top and closed at Rs. 576. Pearls opened at Rs. 360 and after advancing to Rs. 365 closed at Rs. 361-4. Tata Steel shares Def. opened at Rs. 198-12, but long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 192. At this level there was some covering which rapidly hardened prices to Rs. 202-8, but again reacted and closed at Rs. 198-12. Tata Hydros were quiet with a small turnover of business. Indian Cement and Bombay-Burma shares were firm.

Business in cash section for Apollo Mills shares was done at Rs. 3-7. Elphinstone Mill Pref shares changed hands at Rs. 23-12. E. D. Sassoon were done at As. 8. Kasturchand were in demand at Rs. 12. Laxmi Cotton fetched Rs. 1,505. Hindustan shares were done at Rs. 1,540. Indian Cotton Press shares were sold at Rs. 221-4. Mundrabhon Railways were done at Rs. 67-12. India Bank shares opened at Rs. 100-8, but declined to Rs. 100-4. Imperial new issues opened at Rs. 338-12 and improved to Rs. 340. Central Bank shares were steady at Rs. 19-2. Tata Power Ordinary were sold at Rs. 467-8, but declined in the later trading to Rs. 463-12. Tram Pref. were done at Rs. 66-8. Okha Cement were sold at Rs. 73. Punjab Ordinary were done at Rs. 11-8. New India Insurance were steady at Rs. 21-8. Scindia were dealt in at Rs. 9-10. Tata Steel Second Pref opened at Rs. 71-8 and improved to Rs. 72. Tata Construction shares opened at Rs. 52-12 and closed at Rs. 53. Tata Oils opened at Rs. 15, but declined to Rs. 14-8. Petrols were stationary at Rs. 4-10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 29.

Bombay Dyeing 61, 57, 63, 58, 63, 6.
Century 335, 37, 36, 40.
Colaba 123.
Crescent 101-14.
Fazul 565, 61, 71, 66, 67, 66. 73. 0
Indore 375.
Madhowji 82.
Nagpur 478. 80.
New Great 170, 71.
Pearl 360, 58, 66, 60, 62, 60. 65 5.
Simplex 50, 51.
Swadeshi 411. 13.
Burma 731, 30. 42 38.
Hydro 1075. 72, 73.
Tram 133-2.
Def. 196, 92 98 95 97 96 98 200 98.
Ord 55 54 55-12 55-4.
3-1/2 per cent 67-2-0, 67-3-6.
945-55 102.
Bundi 18-14, 19.
Indian 269 68 77 76 79-6.
Alcock 305, 11 8.

Oils rather firm. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 757-8 and advanced to Rs. 765 and closed at Rs. 761-4. Century opened at Rs. 565 and looked up to Rs. 572-8. A sharp relapse on profit-taking took down prices to

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 29.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 3/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 761/4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 340.
Central India 100, 480.
Colaba Land Mills 122-12.
Crescent 100 101/14
Currimbhoy 250 nil 108
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y, 465
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-8-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 142/8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 6/12
Fazulbhoy 230, 570.
Finlay 100-10y 98/12
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100, 136 4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 60y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 142/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13-21, 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1900
Kastorchand 10, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70
Kohinoor 10/0, 100, 198/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1500.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 845.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 170.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 361/4.
Phoenix 100, 307/8.
Premier 10 nil, 2/10.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Allience Silk 50 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4400
Simplex Mill 51/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189, 20 413/12.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2200.
Western India Spinning 1,000 10 2882-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30-2, 8 xd. 100/4.
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 76.
Central 200 19-2
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 506, 40 f xd, 1385.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7-12.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f, 95
Indian Cement 279.e
New India Assurance 51f, 24/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 151-4
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 21/8
United Cement 100, 6y. 77.
Katni Def. 860

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 785.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces £2-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord xd. 545.
Bombay Tram Ord xd 133-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1073/12.
Tata Power 800 nil, 436/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 753/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 10/14.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10.14.
New India Assurance 6y 21/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 10 9/8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 308/12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12, 190.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 738/12.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord 320 def 302-8.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/10
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 53.
Tata Iron Defd 198/12.
Tata Iron Ord. 55-4.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 107
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to 7th Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 128 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163
SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 3/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/4 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 29/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 27th inst.
London/Belvium 34.900 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 27th inst
London/Italy 92.80 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 26th inst.; £4.4.11 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 26th inst.; 24 3/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16, 26th inst.; 24 1/2 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 26th inst.; 53, 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 26th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7/8 per cent. 26th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 27th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 p.c. Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
6 mos. 3 p.c.; 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,081
Linseed	5,459
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	431
Gingellyseeds	1,051
Poppyseeds	48
Groundnuts	14,727
Castorseeds	319
Rice	4,215
Cottonseeds	14,207
Mowraseeds	229
Gram	1,538
Joowar	1,671
Barley	584
Bajree	993
	Tons
Coal	5,006

PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office: Liverpool:—

"Cotton.—Texas crop is reported to have deteriorated fifteen per cent. State Commissioner reported estimates prospects only 4-3/4 million this State. Showery conditions East favourable to weevil, but outlook Central States satisfactory. Recommend buying May Liverpool and selling May New York around 75 difference."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

"Wheat.—Continues weather market. Some rain reported yesterday in North-west and Canada but believe too late to be really beneficial. No relief drought reported yet in Argentine and Australia. Still think present prices discount North American outlook and think important advance dependent upon crop failures in Southern hemisphere."

"Sugar.— Markets unsettled awaiting political developments. The outcome of Cubas return to control measures rather futile unless co-operation is secured from major producing countries."

"Coffee.— Technical strength spot position increased by Committee's cancellation of permit substitute. Rain damaged Santos stocks but concensus opinion bearish for long pull."

"Rubber.—Dull markets but offerings from East only light and undertone good. While do not anticipate much movement near future, maintain favourable opinion for 1930 deliveries."

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 29.

Various rumours of a general strike at Manchester were responsible for to-day's weakness. The local market being overbought exhibited nervous tone and prices for Broach A./M. after opening at Rs. 338/8 declined to Rs. 337/8 on long liquidation and selling by professional operators. The offerings were well absorbed by the covering of shorts. Liverpool opening cables were quiet at a decline of 8 points giving no clue to strike, prices improved to Rs. 338/8. Later cablegrams from Liverpool were 13 points down and prices declined to Rs. 337. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach D-A. 327.
Broach A-M 337-8.
Oomra D-J 302.
Bengal D-J 250.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Bombay, July 29.

Receipts from 1st September to 25th July 32,66,729
Same time last season 33,91,070

Exports from 1st September to 25th July.

	1928-29.	1927-28.
United Kingdom	64,995	87,223
Continent	7,72,113	6,60,418
China	3,29,537	2,48,850
Japan	13,57,898	10,02,549
Coast Ports	18,925	26,443
U S A	38,046	4,850
Total	25,81,314	20,30,333

Total exports by Rail, 1st September 1928 to 25th July 1929 1,30,036
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 25th July 1929 5,14,409
Same period last year 4,53,534
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th July 1929 10,15,685
Same time last year 11,94,253

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 29

Oct. 229.00 — 0.50
Jan. 216.90 — 0.03

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 29.

Bengal 250 D.-J.
Broach 338 A.-M.
Broach 328 J.-A.
Umra 303 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 29.

Bengal	238	233	225	218
Sind	242	237	229	222
Punjab	235	230	222	215
Rajputana	238	233	225	218
Broach	344	339	331	326
S. D.	346	341	333	328
P. A.	347	342	334	329
K. V.	338	333	325	320
Dholera	333	328	320	315
Kalajin	337	332	324	319
Cutch	351	346	338	333
Surat	404	399	391	386
Rajpipla	404	399	391	386
Navsari	419	414	406	401
Umra No. 3	299	294	284	273 —
C. P. No. 1	324	319	309	297 —
C. P. No. 2	311	306	296	284 —
Southern-Western	—	—	—	— 312

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 29.

100 Japan T & Co., Arvi, 268.
100 Japan T. & Co., Khumgaon, 272.
100 Japan T. & Co., Jalna, 269.
100 Toyomankwa, Bagalkot, 311.
100 Bombay & Co., Ellichpur, 298.
100 Tata & Co., Manavadar, 315.
100 Tata & Co., Latur, 300.
100 Forbes & Co., Berar, 240.
100 Oshman Suleman, Nandara, 282.
100 L. K. Vasanji, Bombay Press, 238.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Nandura Old 258.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Nandura, 271.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 29.

Linseed September 12-1-0.
Linseed May 11-15-6.
Wheat September 7-12-9.
Wheat May 7-13-3.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, July 29

Our Market has ruled steady both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions. and Prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 12/15/6 per cwt
Transhipment. Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jly/Sept. Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F. B. H
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 29.

London Ready 24-6.
London Forward 24-7.
China Opening 2-4 11, Closing 2-4-11.
America Cent 53.
Ready 55-11.
Asad Opening 55-10, Lowest 55-9, Highest 55-12, 55-10.
Shravan Opening 55-10, Lowest 55-8 1|2, Highest 55-12, 55-10.
Teji-mandi:—
Shravan 0-12-0, Bhadarwa 1-2.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready 21-6-6.
Shravan 21-6-3.
Bhadarwa 21-7.
N. City 21-11-6.
N. Manordas 21-10-6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	6
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazul (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pahlad	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	6
Phoenix	1	0	6
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	0
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Rachel	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	0
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	14	9
LEPAD.			
Spring	1	0	0
Textile	0	15	6
Century	1	0	0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	0
Century	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	0
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Century	1	0	3
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8383	9	9	6
Yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	9	0
8015	9	6	0
6300	10	9	0
9797	9	8	0
44000	9	2	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0
SALITA.			
Century	0	15	3
Spring Merchant	0	15	3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—			
Kanta	1	3	3
Phoenix	1	3	0
Framji	1	2	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, July 27.

July close at s. 10/3 3/8d. —1-1/4d.
Oct. close at s. 10/7 1/4d. —1-5/8d.
Dec. close at s. 10/10 1/4d. —3/4d.
Wheat Chicago:—
July per bushel Dol. 1.44-1/2 up 2-1/2.
Sept. per bushel Dol 1.47-3/4 up 1-7/8.
Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.51 3/4 up 1-3/4.
Cable Advice—:
"Profit taking checked, doubtful rain Canada, United States help much now, advise purchases good declines.

N. Y. COTTON DECLINE ON LIQUIDATION

Futures 6 to 8 Points Lower

FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST

New York, July 27.

The New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 7 points being influenced by higher Liverpool quotations and reports of droughty conditions. This level proved to be the highest point of Saturday's small session and prices ruled somewhat quiet on absence of buying. Later on the U. S. official forecast of favourable weather over the Western Belt stimulated long liquidation and prices registered a decline of 18 points from the opening level During the last half an hour the market displayed somewhat steadier tone and the session ended in a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices again declined 5 points at 18.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points at 18.77c.

The cotton markets have again fallen into a state of uncertainty and operators are adopting "caution." Thus prices swings are narrowed. At its top, last week's market was fully cent and a half above the low level reached. Following this advance a natural reaction ensued. But no severe decline is expected and all the ultra-bearish seem to believe that the effect of the large acreage is well discounted. But the impartial reviewer must admit that the advance was caused by a change in condition of the Texas crop rather than change in the sentiment. The drought in the West Texas gave a colour to the report that crop in that section was undergoing serious damage by shedding, and frequent showers over the East and Central Belts suggested the possibility of serious weevil damage. But drought seems to have spent its force without serious damage and the timely rains saved the crop. Then, there is the belief that inflation is partially responsible for the general advance in commodity prices that has recently occurred and that cotton must share its portion. The season for crop scares has not passed. During the next few days cotton markets will overflooded with reports of condition of the growing crop and probable size of the crop. Reports reaching us state that prevalence of insects at the end of the last month was the greatest during the last five seasons. However the actual damage done by weevil has not so much and showed possibly the lowest amount during the past five years.

Latest cables received from Liverpool indicate stoppage of work in Mills, but the outlook still remains hopeful owing to the intervention of the Government.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Liquidation on good weather.
N. Y. October highest 18.79, lowest 18.63.
N. Y. January 18.98 (opening), lowest 18.80 (11-38 a.m.)

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on drought reports, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation."

Harris:—"Cotton crop outlook continues favourable as long as prospects unimpaired doubt any sustained advance. Rather look for moderately lower prices."

Langley:—"Despite weather generally favourable, expectation general weevil damage makes it very unlikely market decline appreciably before Bureau. Private estimates and weather ruling factors next ten days. With our lights still believe bullish bureau and would buy on decline. Strike news temporarily more hopeful due Government pressure settlement."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:

"Spinners takings so far this season are 162,63,000 bales."

"Manufacturers section stop work Monday spinning Mills probably working spinners continue discussions."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
Liverpool, July 29.

Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Oklahoma. The daily official forecast says scattered clouds over the cotton Belt.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

BOMBAY, July 29

F. P. Bales

Receipts to date 27-7-29 9261000 1928-29 8503000 1927-28
Receipts Yesterday 27-7-29 1000 1928-29 1000 1927-28
Exports to date 27-7-29 8108000 1928-29 7757000 1927-28
Stock at Ports 26-7-29 541000 1928-29 625000 1927-28
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-29 225000 1928-29 328000 1927-28
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-29 816000 1928-29 709000 1927-28
Visible Supply 26-7-29 1744000 1928-29 2285000 1927-28
Quantity in Sight 26-7-29 15752000 1928-29 14265000 1927-28

Dazzling Smiles

Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

S-28-B

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Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and French for coaching a Matriculate Student at Malad. Write to Box No. 2328 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32613

WANTED—Experienced MERCHANTS and AGENTS to canvass orders for our loose and packed teas and coffee of Nilgris Hills in every town and district on very liberal terms. Apply to THE NECTAR TEA CO., Mettupalaiyam (Nilgris)".
A R1782

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GRADUATE and AN UNDER GRADUATE, knowing History Geography and Mathematics well, and a Matriculated, Sanskrit knowing will be preferred Stating minimum pay and writing full details of their ability and experience apply with copies of testimonials on the following address. TRILOKCHAND Principal Jain Gurukul Chotisadri (Mewar) via Neemuch.
A R1776

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Broach Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.
A R1764.

WANTED.—Experienced and influential SALESMEN, who can bring English, German and Austrian goods indents on pay and commission. Please see UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO., 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Kamer Building.
A R1777

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.
A K1766

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the State Hospital. Pay Rs. 75—100 The appointment to be on probation for one year. Mahomedan preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—H. J. LALA, C.M.O, JASDAN STATE.
A 32580

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State,
A 32574

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL"

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One CITREON 1926 Model, 5 passenger touring car in perfect working condition. Can be inspected at EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO, 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA 32599

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

WANTED.—A JOB PRINTING PRESS, complete with cutting machine, Type, accessories, etc., both English and Gujerathi Type required. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 2326, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 32581

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir.
T R1782

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY— Look here Rajahs, Maharajahs have this Golden Opportunity at this best chance. State Gold and Silver work AMBHARI, HOWDAH TAMJAN and very high class State Durbar Gold work FURNITURE, for sale. Available only for a short time at Reduced Prices. For particulars Apply to ZAMINDAR of Kapileswarapuram Nuzoid, Kistna District Madras Presidency.
T R1778

A well established Parsee business firm, desires representation in Gujarat and Kathiawar of an INSURANCE firm (Life and Fire). Please write detail terms to Box 2325, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for first, one for second and one for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 28th and 31st August, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th September, 1929. and 5th, 9th and 12th October 1929.

2. In the event of sufficient passengers not offering to justify three trains a combined 1st and IInd Class Special will be run to the timing of the first class special.

3 For full particulars, see Poster Notices at stations.

H. G. KELLY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th July, 1929.
32586

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.
No 42 of 1929.

Re: PANNA LAL MURARKA.
Exparte the Official Assignee.

To,

(1) AMBALAL TRIBHUBAN, of Bombay and (2) DOULATRAM, of Delhi, creditors Nos. 1 and 6 respectively mentioned in annexure "A" of the abovenamed insolvent's schedule of affairs.

TAKE NOTICE that the public examination of the insolvent abovenamed is fixed before the Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta for WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1929 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta,
The 25th day of July, 1929.
32606

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1089 of 1929.

Amended pursuant to the Court's order dated the 24th day of July, 1929.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1929.
K. M. TALYARKHAN,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. RAMKUMAR MORARKA, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) GORDHANDAS JAMNADAS, (2.) CHHOTALAL AMRITLAL, (3) CHHOTALAL KILACHAND, and (4) KESHAVLAL POPATLAL, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Seeds Trading Association except the Plaintiffs, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Seeds Trading Association, Bombay, except the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 21st day of June, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 21st day of June, 1929, instituted the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the said Association except the Plaintiffs abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

(a) that it may be declared that the resolutions translations of which are annexed as Ex. F to the Plaint are ultra vires, illegal void and of no effect in law;

(b) that the Defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from enforcing and giving effect to the said resolutions;

(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit an interim injunction may be granted in terms of prayer (b);

(d) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of the suit; and

(e) that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 31st day of July, 1929.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 4th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32612

LEGAL NOTICES.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE

Suit No. 12246 of 1929.

NARENDRA CHANDER BOSE, of No. 28, Nayan Chand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

vs.

WALLACE ROSAER, Esq., of No. 3 Hartfort Lane, Calcutta and also of Bombay. Next date of hearing, 20th August, 1929. Before the Registrar, for Rs. 104|-

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.
Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta,
The 26th July, 1929
32608

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2383 of 1922.

RAMNARAYEN KANAYALAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BRIJRATAN HARKISSON BINANI ..... Defendant.

and

NENSUKHDAS JAINARAYAN, a firm ..... Assignees of the Decree.

To,

BRIJRATAN HARKISSON BINANI,

The defendant in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, Rule 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or attorney of the Bombay High Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of August, 1929, at 11 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have) why the Decree passed in the above suit on the 9th day of January, 1923, in favour of the plaintiff and by the Official Assignee of Calcutta and assignee of the estate and effects of the plaintiff transferred to the assignees abovenamed should not be executed by the said transferees against you.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the assignees of the Decree.
32611

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ZAIBUNNISSA, wife of Mahomed Abdul Latif, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at 7, Ali Umar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased,

MOHAMED ABDUL LATIF, of Bombay Mohamedan inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, the husband of the deceased .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 24th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32610

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOWS) AT POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1431 of 1928 (Tribhovandas Ramdas vs. Bai Rafanbai and others) and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th August next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the bungalows, out-houses and structures standing thereon situate near the Sangam at Wellesley Road, Civil Lines, Poona, admeasuring about 11900 sq. yards, bearing Survey entry Nos. 182, 361, Survey Nos. 73 part and 129 part of Malli village, Taluka Haveli and assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under Old Nos. 183—183a—183b New Nos. 36—37, 38 (Wellesley Road) and bounded on the East and South by the property of G.I.P. Railway Co., on the West by the Mulla Mutha or Sangam River and on the North by Wellesley Road.

The above property is situated opposite the District Court in the vicinity of the Sangam Bridge on the Bombay-Poona Road, otherwise known as Wellesley Road, within the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd August next at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Queen's Mansions" Bastion Road, behind Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., valuable handsome seasonwood, teak and blackwood furniture, dining table, sideboards, chairs, leatherlined Chesterfield suites, show-cases, teapoys, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing and office tables, hat-stands etc., etc.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Nalders x ..	All	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa ..	vessels	11,009
7 Sept	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..	with	16,558
28 „	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..	sail	16,561
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Nalders x ..	from	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindia ..	Bombay	16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x ..		16,558
25 „	Ranchi ..	transhipp	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	ment	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 „	Nalders x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa * ..		11 00C
26 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

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Datesabout	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Domala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About			
1929 about			
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin ..	Colombo	and Australia
18th „	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.	
23rd „	Alipore * ..	Straits China and Japan.	
30th „	Mantua ..	Colombo	Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo	and Australia
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo	Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan.

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1929		
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31st July	Ellora ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Aug.	Vita ..	Basrah via Karachi

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Harima Maru ..	10500	— —	@, Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Aug.	12 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNagoto Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	— —	@18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 „

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 „	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

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Chifuku Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th „
Ganges Maru ..	27th „	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „

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There are twenty-three chapters in all, besides "A Glossary of terms," and advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent history.

CONTENTS.

Thoughts on Malabar; A Malabar Nair Tarawad; Marumakkathayam; Local Traditions and Superstitions; The Malabar Drama; The Onam Festival; The Vishu Festival; The Thiruvathira Festival; Faudalism in Malabar; Cock Festival at Cranganore; The Malabar Kettu Kaliyanam; Serpent Worship in Malabar; Some Depressed Classes of Malabar; Village Life; Some Phases of Religions Life: The Syrian Christians of Malabar; The Numbutiris of Malabar; The Village Astrologers of Malabar; Occupation and Industries; Malabar Castes; Western Influences in Malabar; The Land System of Malabar; The Moplahs; A Glossary of Terms.

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City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

dinary Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Corporation ll at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).
wood League: Attached Section . B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

ok. Tilak Anniversary Day celebrations, Jinnah Hall, Sjt. J. B. Patel to preside.

SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

urteenth Annual General Meeting of the Members of Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training ass will meet at the hall of the ocial Service League, Sandhurst oad, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday), 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Miss rbanoo E. Mistri, will deliver a ture on "Care of the Expectant other and the New-born Baby."

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri amkrishna Mission, Khar, will nduct a public class in English on e "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saras. at Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to general breakdown of legraph wires between Karachi d Jungshahi traffic is subject to lay.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

The half-yearly general body eeting of the South Indian Union, arel. for the period ending 30th ne 1929, will take place in the nion premises on Sunday the 11th ugust 1929, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Notice of motions or questions om members for consideration at e meeting should be sent to the n. Secretaries on or before the h August 1929.

PROCESSION FROM SIRDAR GRIHA TO CHAUPATTI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay rovincial Congress Committee a rocession of Congress Volunteers ong with the several Volunteer rps (names will follow) will start om Sardar Griha, Crawford Mar- t and go to Tilak Samathi at haupatti, on Thursday, (the 1st ox.), at 8 a.m. The public are quested to join the procession. olunteers, on their way, will make llection for the proposed Tilak atue to be raised at Chaupatti.

PROTEST AGAINST OPENING TODDY-SHOP IN LOWER COLABA.

The Secretary of the Maratha eechhu Sabha, Dadar, has addressed a letter to the Collector of ce, Bombay, in connection with location of a toddy-shop at wer Colaba in which he states at the authorities had failed to cate the same shop in the month March 1929 in the same locality. e wonders why they should persist bringing the shop again to the me locality.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A 'Hindi Class' for the benefit of e Saraswat residents in Bombay d Suburbs will open on Saturday he 3rd prox.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) d will usually meet on Wednesays between 9 and 10 p.m. and turdays between 5 and 6 p.m. . T.). The Class will be conducted Mr. Hariprasad Gupta of U. P. Those who have already expressed eir willingness to join the class d others willing to avail themves of it are requested to be esent in the Association Hall, mdevi, on Saturday, the 3rd oximo. Particulars will be ailable from the Honorary Secre-

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the Mails from ondon of 18th instant arrived at den at 1-30 p.m. on the 28th stant and left there at 5-30 p.m. he same day. In ordinary course he should arrive in Bombay at 6 .m. on Friday, the 2nd August.

The "Morea" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan t noon the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles, at 4-30 a.m. on the 27th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mails Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

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WIFE'S ATTEMPT TO FOLLOW SUIT.

A pilgrimage to Pandharpur a few days ago made a deep impression on a Hindu clerk which so much transformed his thoughts that he preferred to leave this world and become an ascestic himself. Some relatives coming in the way, he brought about an end to his life rather than live in this sinful world. The tragedy is enhanced the more by the fact that the young wife of this man when coming to know that her husband was dead, was overwhelmed with grief and she too jumped from the second floor of her house and is lying in J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition.

At about 4 p.m. on Sunday information was received at Dongri police station that Ramchandra Mahadeo, a clerk employed in the Bombay Port Trust, residing at New Chinch Bunder in Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy Building, had jumped from the second floor of the building and had sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died soon after admission, death being due to fracture of the skull. It appeared from the evidence before the Coroner that Ramchandra went with his wife to the pilgrimage at Pandharpur a few days ago and there he was so much impressed with the religious life of the "sadhus" that he wished to renounce the world and become an ascetic himself. He was persuaded by his relatives and brought to Bombay, but he did not give up his original idea. Seeing that it was not possible to become a "sadhu" he threw himself down from the second floor of his house and died soon after admission to the hospital. When the news of his death was conveyed to his wife Indirabai, she was grief-stricken and she too threw herself from the same spot as her husband had done down to the ground. She is lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide in case of Ramchandra.

BOMBAY'S VICE-CHANCELLOR ENTERTAINED

There was a pleasant gathering at Wilson College on Saturday afternoon, when the members of the staff were At Home to meet Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

After tea the Rev. John McKenzie and Professor P. A. Wadia conveyed the congratulations and good wishes of the staff to Mr. Mirza on his appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship expressing the pride that the College felt in the fact that a former student had been called to occupy this high post. Short congratulatory speeches were also made by Mr. J. M Antia, Dr. Nadgir, and Principal Shahani.

Mr. Mirza spoke of his long connection with the institution, first as a pupil in the Wilson High School, then as a student, Fellow, and Assistant Professor in the College, and he gave some reminiscences of his school and college days and of his teachers. He also entertained the company with his accounts of some of the more humorous incidents in the life of a Vice-Chancellor.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

—:o:—

SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNCTION.

Punctually at 8 a.m. on Sunday last the National Flag was hoisted at the "G" Ward D. C. C. Office, Dadar by the President in the midst of a fairly large gathering. The President spoke a few words in the significance of the function and all present saluted the flag with the singing of "Bande Matram", the function came to a close.

LOK. TILAK ANNIVERSARY DAY.

—:o:—

THURSDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Thursday (the 1st prox.), at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the anniversary Day of the late Lok. Tilak, when Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. G. Kher, R. S. Padhidri and others will speak on the occasion.

ALLEGATIONS IN "PRAVDA"

—:o:—

MR. DESHPANDE'S REFUTATION

"GIRNI KAMGAR UNION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH MOSCO W

When the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry resumed its sitting on Monday morning, the proceedings turned out to be interesting. Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, had a few more questions to ask Mr. Deshpande, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, who was under cross-examination. The most outstanding feature of the questions was the extracts from the "Pravda," the official organ of the Russian Soviet,—extracts from which were included in a communique of the Mill-owners' Association to the Press.

It must be added that in the course of proceedings in the last few days objections were raised by the witness, but the documents were allowed to be put in as exhibits. Mr. Deshpande protested several times that his personal affairs were not the subject of Inquiry. He said that the Girni Kamgar Union had nothing to do with Moscow and that he was not responsible for the assumptions of those with whom his Union was not concerned.

On Monday Mr. Mody produced extracts from the "Pravda," and asked witness whether the statements in that paper that "the movement is in 'our hands' " was a fact. Mr. Deshpande retorted that the Girni Kamgar Union had nothing to do with the "Pravda" or its statements. The London "Daily Mail" also came in as an exhibit. And there were the views on the general strike of the British Trade Union Congress conveyed to the Indian Press by Reuter. Mr. Mody wanted that to be put in as an exhibit. Mr. Deshpande had no objection to that, but he told the Court that if it was to go in as evidence he would have to cross-examine the General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress on the point, and if the Court undertook to summon him the matter might be taken in. Mr. Mody put in a few more handbills of the Girni Kamgar Union. This concluded his cross-examination.

Asked as to whether he had to ask anything to Mr. Deshpande, Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami (Bombay Mill Workers' Union) replied he had none.

Mr. Mayekar (Girni Kamgar Mahamandal) then cross-exmained Mr. Deshpande.

Mr. Mayekar asked: Have you called the general strike on the question of victimisation?

Mr. Deshpande: Not only on the question of victimisation. There are other issues also.

Q.: What are other things?—The Mill-owners' Association wanted to smash our Union.

Q.: Do you agree that victimisation is bad?—Certainly; victimisation is bad.

Q.: Do you know whether the G. K. Union has attempted to prevent the members of his Union from going to work?—Since I became an official of the Union no such attempt has been made, and I do not think it was ever made by my Union.

Q.: For whose sake have you declared the strike?—For all textile workers of Bombay.

Q.: You did not ascertain whether the other Unions were prepared to join in the strike?—We did consult one other Union. The present strike has been declared on our own responsibility.

Q.: What steps did you take to persuade the other Unions to join you after declaring the strike?—We issued handbills and leaflets.

Q.: You demand the reinstatement of the 5,000 workers of the Wadia group of mills. Is it not asking for the dismissal of the new workers?—We never demanded the dismissal of any worker.

Q.: Don't you consider that the new men engaged in the Wadia Mills are after workers and their dismissal will be victimisation?—We never demanded the dismissal of any worker. Some of them are workers; but there are others who are "mawalis".

To Mr. Mayekar, witness further said that the G. K. Union did not work to establish workers' "raj". He denied there was any intimidation by his Union volunteers.

Mr. Bilaram: What is your definition of "mawali"?—A person who loafs about without occupation and who do not do any work, but manage to live somehow.

Mr. Bilaram read out some extracts from one of the G. K. Union's handbills and asked Mr. Deshpande whether the Union believed in carrying on an unending warfare against the mill-owners. Mr. Deshpande replied that there was no question of an unending warfare. The fact was that the workers would fight whenever necessary.

To further questions Mr. Deshpande said that the aim of the G. K. Union was not to work for the disappearance of capitalist class. Asked as to his personal opinion, he declined to say anything as he was not before the Court in his personal capacity.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

EMPLOYMENT OF "MAVALIS."

Reassembling after lunch, Mr. Deshpande, replying to Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, said he had no ideas as to the number of "mavalis" employed by the owners in the mills. They generally wandered about the mills doing no work. Out of the 70 strikes which took place during the months of November to February, witness admitted that several of them were decided against the workmen. The object of the mediation rules was to prevent strikes and to ensure peaceful methods of settling disputes. Witness declared they could not give a trial to these rules because they found it difficult to nominate their men on the mediation panels owing to the fear of their being victimised. Witness was against entrusting the work of collecting Trade Union subscriptions to owners as was done in Ahmedabad.

ARBITRATION.

Mr. Bilaram: I am now asking you whether you are prepared to call off the strike if you were told that the dispute with regard to past victimisation should be referred to a tribunal, that the men who are on strike will as far as possible be taken back in the same mills as they were working or in other mills and that with regard to collections of subscriptions it would be done by the owners on the same lines as in Ahmedabad and that with regard to future troubles they should be referred to arbitration.

Witness replied that as regards collection of subscriptions he was opposed to mill-owners doing that work. The Union had not considered the other questions.

It was 4 p.m. when the Court sat in "purdah". Further hearing will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 11-15 a.m.

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE 98,266.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 29.

The Bombay Millowners, Association writes:—

"The attendance is practically the same as Saturday and is 98,266."

PROSPECTS FOR POONA RACING SEASON

—:o:—

Turf Club's Innovation

(By "PILOT.")

For those whose interest in racing is not merely that of an onlooker, the next few days will be particularly engaging. Four months have elapsed since the last meeting was decided in Bombay and since then racing at smaller centres has attracted those who make of racing a livelihood. Bombay owners have been well represented at the southern centres and many of the nice prizes offered for competition at Mysore and Bangalore have been won by owners who race regularly under W. I. T. C. rules.

KOLHAPUR'S POOR LUCK.

No owner has had such a poor run of luck in recent seasons as H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur. He is perhaps the biggest patron of racing on this side of India but has had poor returns for the enormous sums he has spent in the purchase of race horses. The orange livery, however, played a big part at Mysore and Bangalore, and it may be that the stable comes into its own during the new racing campaign now shortly to commence.

It is feared that in view of the wholesale reduction in stakes there may be less support for the game from owners and trainers than has been the case hitherto. The Club Executive believes that it has some justification for this drastic cut on prize money because of its dwindling revenues. Quite a large proportion of racing folk patronise bucket shops and unlicensed bookmakers during the summer months because a trip to Poona entails a certain amount of expense. There is no doubt that in recent years clandestine betting has reached alarming proportions but no amount by legislation will entirely prevent it.

Our readers are doubtless aware of the new innovation that the Club is introducing this year. It will be possible for speculators to back a double or treble on the Totalisator. This a very popular form of betting with racegoers and I am sure it will make a big appeal to sportsmen.

The last season was highly disastrous for most people. It's chief feature was the very in and out form shown by horses. Racing at the best of times is uncertain business, but in Western India it is extremely difficult to follow form. It is felt that greater vigilance is required on the parts of the authorities and more adequate punishment for delinquents. The Club owes a debt to the public whose support alone makes the game possible. If there has been a noticeable falling off in the attendance at race meeting it is because people tired of the very unequal struggle. When they can be sure that the stewards mean business and that drastic steps are being taken to stamp out this very undesirable feature, there will be the old time whole-hearted support for racing.

ENCOURAGING ENTRIES FOR OPENING MEETING.

The entries for the opening meeting are very encouraging. Despite the reduction in stakes the Arab Events still continue to attract large fields. Several new importations figure among the races for thoroughbreds and with many of them nicely to hand at the moment, winner-finding is going to be anything but easy for the punter in the early meetings.

It is strongly rumoured that W. J. Sibbritt, the West Australian jockey is returning to India to ride for H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla. He has evidently been released from his engagements in France.

Capt. Beedham has arrived in Poona with his string. He trains for the Hon. Mr R. Gujadhar and Mr. A. Curlender. Among the horses under his care are Gander, The Little Corporal and Clem, horses that have left their mark in Calcutta.

S. J Meekings is engaged to ride for the stable.

It is stated that A. K Obaid the champion jockey of Iraq is due to arrive in Poona at the end of this week. He will probably ride for Mr. Ahmed Hazamy.

Trainer C. Northmore is down in Poona with about eight Countrybred Horses among whom is that champion mare Alt's Well.

Most of the Jockeys have arrived. Barnett has been riding work for Ruiz, Godfrey and M. Jamoor. Behsman for Byramji. Morris, Reynolds and Wallace for Messrs. Heath, Bird and Lookmanji. Morris and Reynolds for Higgins also. Howell and Meherji for Mahomed Ali. Bowley and Macdonald for Buckley. Morris, Reynolds and G. Ashwood for T. Harrison. C. Hoyt and J. W. Brace for A. Hoyt. Donnelly and Brace for Jennings

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's string is under the sole care of Trainer Hoyt. His Modesty and Cul de Sac are in nice trim. Qui Vive (late Senta filly) is training on nicely.

Star Eyes belonging to Mr. Pine who comes with a fine home record has evidently jarred himself at exercise and has been eased off for a while.

Corbyn, Long Reign, Taut and Friargate are in great form. Melesigenes is working again.

Of the Aga Khan's horses Blanchailles, Arch Druid, Grand Wazir and Three Star II are well on the up-grade.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION.

The following changes have been made in the classification:—

Sannam transferred from Class III to II.
Topsy Turvy transferred from Class III to II.
Yeldrum transferred from Class III to II.
Cardinal transferred from Class III to II.
Gentle Prince tarnsferred from Class III to II.
Sultana transferred from Class III to II.
Platinum transferred from Class III to II.
Najmat-at-Sharq transferred from Class III to II.
Mahboob transferred from Class III to II.
Shailan transferred from Class III to II.
Nofal transferred from Class III to II.
Bay Ronald transferred from Class III to II.
Friday transferred from Class III to II.
Tahamtan transferred from Class III to II.
Young Hilal transferred from Class III to II.
Asad Pasha transferred from Class III to II.
Glad Eyes transferred from Class III to II.
Birbal transferred from Class III to II.
Vari transferred from Class III to II.
Hishan transferred from Class III to II.
Benares transferred from Class III to II.
Wednesday transferred from Class III to II.
Misshan transferred from Class III to II.
Takreet transferred from Class III to II.
Alnaf transferred from Class III to II.
My Bow transferred from Class II to I.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF RECREATION CLUB

—:o:—

ANDHERI RESIDENTS' PROTEST

A special general meeting of the Andheri Recreation Club was held on Sunday in the Club premises under the presidentship of Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal, to protest against the reported proposal to lease the Club ground to the Blind Women's Institute when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"Having learnt that for the purpose of the Blind Women's Institute a plot of land where the Andheri Recreation Club is situated, is asked for, by the Institute from the Goverment and that the request is reported to have been favourably considered, this meeting of the Andheri Recreation Club, resolves that

(1) Government may be requested not to deprive the Club of its ground and that the request for a permanent lease of two acres of land already applied for, by the Club, be granted at an early date.

(2) That the attention of the promoters of the Blind Women's Institute be drawn to the strong feeling of the Andheri public in this matter, and they may be requested to exclude the Club plot from the area demanded by them from the Government.

(3) That a Sub-Committee of the following members be appointed to negotiate with Government and the promoters of the Blind Women's Institute and to take such further steps as may be required in this matter:—

1. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. C. I. E.,
2. Bhaidas Nanalal Esq.,
3. C. D Barfiwala Esq., M A., LL.B.,
4. Caesar D'Mello Esq.,
5. Dhirajlal C. Modi Esq.,"

The Club is a public institution and has been doing considerable good work at Andheri for the last three years. It has several activities of which the most important is the provision of a Gymnasium and playground for children. In July 1929, the Club approached Government for an extension of its land (in all 2 acres) on a long lease. No decision in this matter has been arrived at for the last twelve months and the rumour that the same land is asked for by the Blind Women's Institute is certainly very disquieting and has created a great stir at Andheri.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES ADVANCED 9 POINTS.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 29.

Previous Closing	...	18.83
To-day's Opening		18.72
Difference	...	—.11
To-day's Closing		18.92
Difference		plus .09

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 11 points on lower Liverpool cablegram:—

Weather reports are favourable and further decline of the points are recorded.

In the afternoon the market advanced on short covering on less favourable weather reports. The market closed at a rise of 9 points.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 29.

Previous Closing	...	9.98
To-day's Opening	...	9.90
Difference	...	—.08
To-day's Closing		9.85
Difference		—.13

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points in response to a decline of the New York market on Saturday. There was heavy long liquidation, particularly influenced by unfavourable Manchester reports and selling from Bombay operators.

Prices ruled easy and closed at a decline of 13 points.

Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 10.41.

Egyptian prices declined 25 points to 16.70.

To-day's imports amounted to 3,300 bales.

WEATHER REPORT.

Between midnight and daybreak. no precipitation. Weather slightly warmer.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 29.

Silver Ready	...	26 6	0
		Unchanged	
Silver Forward		24 7	0
Lower		0 1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 29.

1st Settlement	55	11	0
2nd Settlement	55	10	0
3rd Settlement	55	9	0

G. K. UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO ASSAULTS ON LOYALISTS

IMPROVEMENT INATTENDANCE OF WORKERS

There was a marked improvement in the attendance of the mill workers on Monday.

The police have arrested Phillip Antu, Secretary, G. K. Union, Lal Baug Branch, Laxman Babaji and Bhima Surya in connection with the murder of Arjun Yeshwant, a mill worker of Finlay Mill, who was done to death near Kala Chowki last week, while going to work. It would be recalled that a batch of strikers armed with sticks, knives and belts attacked the loyalist workers indiscriminately which resulted in the death of Arjun and injuries to five others. The police have arrested the above three persons and further enquiries are in progress.

ADDRESS TO NEW J. P.

—:o:—

MR. THOS ALEX DIAS HONOURED

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, 29-7-29.

Under the auspices of the St. Roque Association, the villagers of Ranwar presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias B.A. B Sc. LL. B; Solicitor, yesterday morning.

M. A M Baptista, the oldest member of the village was proposed to the Chair, and Mr. Arthur Pereira read the illuminated address in which the village expressed their pride and joy on the honour shown by Government to one of their villagers. In referring to the academical and social career of the guest, the address pointed to his work as Secretary of the East Indian Association.

In reply Mr. Dias thanked the village for their kindness and goodfeeling toward him. He then related an experience of his youthful days, when his companions and himself were often railed at by the neighbours for indulging in their games in the village precincts instead of getting out into the fields beyond the hamlet. This incident he thought was the cause of turning his activities in social and educational matters beyond the village surroundings and take a part in the affairs of the whole community of which he had the privelege of being its secretary and bringing him into touch with great personages like Cardinal Lepicier.

Then the usual meeting of the Association was proceeded with followed by refreshments.

THE SPORTSMAN

—:o:—

We have received a copy of the new sportsman's journal which is the latest venture in this line. The need of such a paper has long been felt in Bombay and the effort to fill this want at least warrants the support of every local sportsman. It remains to be seen whether the material standard attained will be adequate to hold the interest of a public which has always displayed a marked acumen.

The beginning is at least very promising and though many improvements are possible. the first edition of the "Sportsman" shows that we may expect to see more which will give us many pleasant moments and endear themselves to us as the other journals of older standing.

There is a little of everything, and a little more. The latest events are discussed and news about prominent characters in the local sphere take up their own share of space. But what is badly wanted is not what we already know but what we should like to know. It is not sufficient merely to cull news from the leading papers and serve them up in a concise form. We should also like some original news "straight from the horse's mouth," as it were.

The keynote of a sporting paper should essentially be "humour"—not overdone stuff which rather jars on the nerves, but an elegant sufficiency of that healthy spirit which characterizes and attracts sportsmen the world over.

There are a number of entertaining little articles by people who know. Those on tennis and football were especially good and more by the same writers should be awaited with interest. Rugby as a rising game in Bombay deserved more attention. It would be a good idea to ask one of the recognised rugger journalists to contribute articles.

Advertisements are undobtedly necessary for the maintenannce of a journal, and there appears to be quite a reasonable demand for space in the "Sportsman", but it must be borne in mind that sportsmen do not care much for a galaxy of ads. and an over-abundance of this should strictly be avoided.

What will the next "Sportsman" be like? We wonder and we wait.

A SPORTSMAN.

SWEEPING SUCCESSES
1929 and 1928 Exams.
GIVE US UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN D.COM. (I. M. C.)

All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).

Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.

Prospectus on application or Probably call at
90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

KHADI BHANDAR
Princess Street.
and
KHADI BHANDAR
14, Dadyseth Agiari Lane
Will be REMOVED to
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi
Shop No. 396.
KALKADEVI ROAD
from
1st. AUGUST, 1929

New Addresses :—

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION
Sales Depots.
KHADI BHANDAR
No. 396, Kalkadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1929.

Nation First,

—:o:—

The formal inauguration of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party and of the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party is evidence of a new stir in the Muslim community, that may be likened to a pure breeze promising to blow away the clouds of communalism that have fouled the atmosphere during the last few years. The objects of the All-India Party are stated to be "to promote among Muslims the spirit of nationalism to develop a mentality which is above communalism and inspire into them greater confidence in Indian national ideals, to induce them to take a proper share in the national struggle, to create such relations between the majority and the minority communities as to lead the former to consider the rights of the latter in a spirit of broad minded patriotism and the latter in that of true nationalism." Put in a nutshell, the ideal of the Party seems to be "national obligations first, communal rights next."

This is truly a noble ideal and helpful alike to the nation and its component minorities. For what can be a more potent way for a minority to win its rights than to capture the heart of the whole nation by discharging its responsibilities to it? Quite contrary is the method so far adopted by many Muslims in safe-guarding their rights, apart from the merits of the rights claimed. As the Nationalist Party observes in the resolution which formally brought it into existence, there has been so far "a confused appreciation of the political obligations, implicit in the fact of the community being part of the Indian nation," and "Muslim political activity is now confined under the auspices of the existing Muslim institutions to winning political rights without political responsibility as the main objective, and freedom for the country as a mere incident thereof". As a result of this narrowly conceived policy not only is the country robbed at a critical juncture of the legitimate services of a large minority, but the policy has adversely affected the minority itself. For to this policy are due, the Nationalist Party admits with regret, "the present disruption among the politically-minded Muslims and the consequent apathy of the mass of the Muslim community towards the problem of Indian freedom." We, therefore, cordially welcome the inauguration, much belated as it is, of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, with its slogan "Nation First."

It is very gratifying to note that the Party has already enrolled many worthy members in all the provinces, recognised leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Party, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Mahomed Alam, Mr. Mujibur-rahman, Mr. Sherwani and several others. Numerically speaking the Party may not be very strong for some time. But it is good to remember that many great causes have been won by compact and determined minorities. The success of the All-India Nationalist Party as also of the Congress Muslim Party will depend much less on their numbers than on the integrity of their nationalism and the courage and vigour with which they carry on their propaganda. In his message to the Congress Party Mahatma Gandhi does will to point out that if the Party "does not go to sleep, it must prove a tower of strength to the Congress, and an institution of real service to India in general and the Muslim community in particular." The heart of the Muslim community is sound and if the Nationalist Party carries on intensive propaganda we have no doubt the Muslims will once again play a glarious part in the country's struggle for freedom.

A Blunder Corrected.

—:o:—

Mr. S. N. Haji has been finally elected as the choice of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to fill the place of the late Mr. Madon on the Banking Committee. They have, at last, corrected the mistake they had been led to make under the influence of the bosses who pull the strings and make the puppets dance as they please. When the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce lost a stalwart on the Central Banking Committee by the untimely death of Mr. Madon, the only fitting replacement would have been to elect the gentlemen who has already done much for the advancement of Indian industry and enterprise. Under the influence, however, of those who dominate the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it was alleged and suggested that the President of the Federation had already made his choice of Mr. Sarcar to fill Mr. Madon's place on the Committee; and that it behoved the loyal followers to support the *ex parte* choice alleged to have been made. That such a view of the President's action was liable to the gravest misinterpretation; that, as represented, it seemed to be utterly unconstitutional in so far as it had dispensed with even the formality of a consultation with the constituents of the Federation, does not seem to have occurred to those who made use of the President's name in this somewhat irresponsible fashion. In fact, there seems to be a mystery around this supposed choice of Mr. Sarcar by the Federation President, which it may be very hard for the pinkest of the Pinkerton sleuths to unravel. For, enquiries made in the quarters that ought to know go to show that the name of the President, and the argument about discipline and solidarity, have been pushed far beyond their legitimate bounds by persons who had pledged their own prestige to make good their own support of their favoured candidate. Be that as it may, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were divided very closely in the nomination they sent up, in the first instance, of Mr. Sarcar. When that fact came to light; when the utterly unconstitutional nature of the President's alleged action was revealed in its true colours; when the Indian Merchants' Chamber were shown the real nature of the *tour de force* by which they were sought to be made a victim by their "leaders," the natural good sense of a body of businessmen came to their rescue; and so, at the Committee meeting held on Saturday last, Mr. Sarabhai Haji was finally elected as the Chamber's candidate to fill Mr. Madon's place.

The choice, however, was made, despite attempts to frustrate it by those, who surely ought to have considered more fully the reaction of such manoeuvres on the public life of the country in general. Mr. Tairsee, the President of the Chamber, sought to prejudice the electors,—without perhaps quite realising the psychological force of his exhortation,—by mentioning the anomaly of changing the choice at the time of the final election from what it had been at the time of the first nomination. Mr. Tairsee is too astute a strategist not to have perceived the drift of his remarks; and so he must suffer us to point out the wholly undesirable tendencies in the Chamber, of which he has permitted himself to be made an instrument increasingly of late. At the risk of a slight irrelevancy, we feel constrained to point out that, from all we have heard, Mr. Tairsee as Chairman has not always acted with that studious regard for correctitude in public proceedings, which had once endeared him to the free lances of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; and had enabled him to score triumph upon triumph almost single-handed. It is regrettable that he should so far forget the privilege of his position as to permit himself to be made an instrument of utterly unconstitutional proceedings; that he should suffer his name and authority to be exploited so as to alter autocratically the fixed programme of agenda at meetings of the Committee where members of the Government of India were to be present; that he should, even unintentionally, seem to take sides in such elections as the one decided last Saturday by such observations as we are informed, he made before putting the election finally to the vote.

Mr. Haji's election by the Indian Merchants' Chamber is, however, a fitting reply to Government, a warning to vested interests, an earnest to the country at large that the best interests of the banking enterprise of the country will be sedulously safeguarded. We trust the final choice of the Federation will also be the same. The very fact that the great Mandarins of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had tried their utmost to secure the election of Mr. Sarcar against one of their own colleagues, Mr. Haji, is, however, itself suggestive of the methods and mentality now getting into vogue, against which the country cannot guard itself too carefully. They have been accustomed to consider the Chamber,—and even the Federation,—to be their pocket-boroughs too absolutely to have wasted a single thought on the propriety of their autocratic choice *ex parte* of an individual, irrespective of considerations of fairness of representaion as between interests and provinces. And when they saw defeat in the Committee staring them in the face, their henchmen resorted to tactics that deserve to be condemned. Every body, of course, is not Mr. Narottam Morarji to be so generous as to regard his lieutenant's triumph to be his own. We would not, indeed, have even referred to such tactics that the bosses have it in their power to employ, were it,—as it often is,—merely a matter of domestic manoeuvring. But, when such tactics affect public life; when the best interests of the country demand that an individual's service be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the country, and yet—just at that psychological moment—wealth and high position are used as a leverage to force out the most deserving candidate; —then we think it is high time to protest emphatically in the name of the country and in the interests of its people. We trust, however, the election of Mr. Haji by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be sufficiently a warning to any who may be inclined to manoeuvre in such devious ways; and we hope they will ever keep before their mind's eye the sovereign urgency of public interest before which all other considerations must yield, if they, in their turn, desire to deserve well of their country.

Dr. Sapru's Warning.

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Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru rightly points out in his interview to the Associated Press that the present gulf between the people and Government is much wider than it was even in 1921 when "at least a fairly large section of people were rightly or wrongly prepared to support Government". He warns Government of the "futility of opposition to the Nationalist movement by repressive methods" and their cussedness in dubbing even one who claims Dominion Status an "enemy of Government." He calls upon the Labour Government "to create a favourable atmosphere in India and that too before December for obvious reasons." His specific suggestion to the Government is the appointment of a Round Table Conference "on the basis of Dominion Status" and that as a preliminary step towards the Conference Mr. Wedgwood Benn may pay a visit to India to "get into touch with the people". If the Secretary of State for India responds to the suggestion, he will, at least, carry back a livelier impression of the situation in India than the Simon Commission's Report would make on him. His visit, however, can be no substitute for a genuine Round Table Conference. Such a Conference, soon appointed, may avert much strife. But if an arduous struggle must come, we have no doubt but that India will be prepared for it. While demanding a Round Table Conference "on the basis of Dominion Status", Dr. Sapru adds: "No Constitution would be acceptable even to Liberals unless there was complete Provincial autonomy with simultaneous change in the Central Government." The change in the Central Government must be not only simultaneous but also as complete as in the Provincial Government.

The Rights of the Press.

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A message from Lahore states that the representatives of the Press who report the "Conspiracy" case now being tried before Rai Saheb Pandit Shri Kishen, Special Magistrate, were subjected by the police to the indignity of being searched before admittance to the court room. The account of this revolting proceeding published in the "Tribune" of the 27th instant says: "All Press representatives were thoroughly searched at the gate. In one case a police officer searched even the trousers of a Press representative before admitting him. In almost all cases, the police "tapped the stomachs and lower parts of the bodies" of these gentlemen. Several of them protested to the Special Magistrate against this "humiliation and indignity". That official informed them that he had given no order for the search of the persons of Press representatives. He was informed later by a subordinate police officer that the search was taken under the orders of the Senior Superintendent of Police. We hope the journalists concerned will enter a strong protest with the Government of the Punjab against the insulting treatment meted out to them by the police and insist on refusal to report the proceedings unless regret is expressed to them for this assault on their self-respect. The rights and dignity of the Press cannot be too jealously and zealously safeguarded and the Press and public all over India must declare their emphatic condemnation of the "zabar-dast" behaviour of the police in this matter. A fact which is worth mention is that the Press representatives concerned were men who had been given permits by the police to attend the proceedings. It is a mystery why on a particular day it was decided to subject them to the indignity of a search.

EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

A DARK CHAPTER IN ITS HISTORY

(By R. R. D.)

Some very interesting light is thrown on education in Northern Karnataka in the seventies and eighties of the last century by the writings of Mr. V. R. Katti and the Educational Reports by Mr. Russel, the then Educational Inspector of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. The following lines will show out of what oppressive circumtances Kanarese education had to emerge.

NEGLECT OF KANARESE.

Vernacular education was first organised by Mr. Howard in 1858. Messrs. Lester, Waddington and Little preceded Mr. Russel as Educational Inspectors of this division. This part was called anomalously Southern Maratha country though it ought to be called Northern Karnataka. Mr. Katti writes ".... Marathi was taught in Government schools in preference to Kanarese. The language used in Government Offices was, no doubt, committed to writing in Kanarese, but it was in reality a mixture of Marathi and Kanarese in equal proportion. The language taught in private schools was Marathi and the parents of students in Government schools urged on educational authorities to teach Marathi to their children. Nobody in the official circle thought that the Kanarese language had any pretension to culture or possessed any literature of its own, while the whole mass of population spoke Kanarese, the study of its literature being confined to a few Lingayat priests only. ....The Deputy Inspectors were Marathi men and a Kokanastha was imported from Poona as a teacher for the Normal Class at Belgaum" which was to train Kanarese teachers.

COMING INTO ITS OWN.

It can be said, however, to the lasting credit of Mr. Russel that he rehabilitated Kanarese in its own country after hard labour. There were only 138 schools when he took charge of the division, in 1865.

Mr. Russel after saying a lot about the backwardness of its education writes in his Report (1865-66): "..The Deputy Inspectors and English masters in this division are none of them Kanarese and there are very few Kanarese men even among the vernacular school masters in the districts. The Kanarese language has never been taught in this division as the Gujarati and Marathi in theirs.—One of my chief objects during the past year has been to place the Kanarese language on the same footing in the schools of this division as Marathi and Gujarati occupy in their respective divisions."

STRANGE ANOMALY.

These remarks are borne out by similar sentences in the introduction of Vani Mukura, a grammar by Balashastri Naregal published in 1888. He writes: "The inevitable result of the Maratha rule was that the best of the Kanarese people wrote to each other and kept records in Marathi though they were sometimes very hard at it .. Even after the beginning of the educational department during the British regime in

(Continued on page 9.)

SUBURBAN LAND-OWNERS

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UNJUST ASSESSMENT METHODS

(By K. K. VAIDYA.)

II*

If the unearned increment on suburban lands is reserved for local taxation under a separate Act of the Legislature like the Local Fund Cess Act it will also prevent the Inamdars and the Khots from claiming a share in this revenue as they now do. The Privy Council has decided in a recent appeal that the non-agricultural assessment is not a separate tax, but is only an alteration in the amount of the tax and must go to the Inamdars in place of the agricultural assessment which is displaced by its introduction. Any claim which the State may have to this unearned increment does not exist in the case of the alienated holders who do not render any services to the tax-payer like the State. Owing to the Privy Council decision the income of these alienated holders has multiplied several times without any justification while the local bodies are being starved. The best remedy is to put this assessment on a separate statutory basis for the special advantage of the local bodies.

ANNUAL DRAIN.

In the Madras Presidency this practice is followed for the past several years. In the Bombay Presidency, the local bodies and their annual conferences have year after year been requesting the Government to assign this tax to them. The Bell Committee appointed by the Government for suggesting reforms in the local self-government system of the Suburban District also suggested this assignment of the tax to the local bodies, but the Government has systematically turned a deaf ear to the proposal. This revenue from the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts comes to about Rs. 90,000. The figures for Poona and Ahmedabad Districts are Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 65,000 respectively. This revenue from the whole Presidency comes to Rs. 4,60,000. It is no wonder that the local bodies from whose jurisdiction this annual drain is pouring into the Provincial exchequer, are finding it impossible to increase local taxation and are handi-

(Continued on page 9

*Previous article appeared on the 26th instant.

Notes of the Day.

A Lot To Say.

The inter-allied debt problem can hardly be considered to be finally and amicably solved if the spirited protest made by Mr. Snowden in the Commons on Friday against the manner in which the Owen Young scheme proposes to treat Britain is a foretaste of the attitude which the MacDonald Government will adopt at the ensuing international conference on war debt settlements. Mr. Snowden thoroughly sympathised with Mr. Lloyd George's epigrammatic criticism of the way Britain has been treated. "In essence we are called on to foot the bill" was the significant comment of the Liberal ex-Premier and the emphasis laid by Mr. Snowden on the fact that France after meeting her debt payments would have an annual surplus of twenty-two million sterling is certainly not likely to smoothen the course of the future deliberations between the victors of the Great War regarding the apportionment of the colossal sums received from Germany.

The 1st of August.

The 1st of August, which will soon be upon us, is a memorable day in the annals of the Indian struggle for freedom. It is a day sacred to the memory of Lokamanya Tilak, who taught Indians to regard Swaraj as their birth-right, who strove unceasingly and against heavy odds to open the eyes of his countrymen to the evil of foreign subjection, who was undeterred from his purpose in spite of repeated imprisonment and who practically died fighting for freedom. Since then every 1st of August the country has taken stock of its political efforts, surveyed the progress made towards Swaraj, drawn inspiration from the memory of the Lokamanya for more determined effort. Which of us can say on the 1st of August next that the country has justified itself or his hallowed memory? One of the unique traits in the Lokamanya's character was that the bigger the fight before him the greater was the courage he displayed. Such courage alone can retrieve the present situation.

Ir. Roseate Colours.

Sir Kurma Reddi, Mr. Sastri's successor in South Africa, paints in roseate colours in an interview with Reuter the progress of Indian education in Natal and the Transvaal. Mr. Sastri's well-planned scheme of providing Indians in South Africa with an institution for higher learning will soon materialize. The Sastri College will be opened in February next. But it must not be forgotten that although this segregated education of Indians will afford opportunities to a number of Indian youth to equip themselves with university qualifications if the College is allowed affiliation to the Cape or the Witwatersrand University, and although a definite advance is being made in providing facilities for primary education of Indians by opening more schools and by the donation of a larger Government grant, so long as the tendency of the Union Government and the South African whites is to put increased restrictions on the economic opportunities for the Indian population, the likelihood is that educated Indians will find it practically impossible to secure decent employment. Sir Kurma Reddi will be well advised to secure a change in this policy.

Muslim Students' Union.

At the annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union of Bombay the Secretary in his report declared that the Union has always maintained a nationalist outlook. Mr. Jinnah went further and said that Muslim youths were sound nationalists. He is right and we only hope their nationalism will not be blighted by the foul communalism prevailing in certain quarters. It is interesting to note that one of the notable addresses given under the auspices of the Union was by Mr. Chagla on "Why Muslims should accept the Nehru Report". It is an excellent hint that the Union has given to the promoters of Muslim education that Muslim students do not need separate schools but would be more benefited by more scholarships. We would add a suggestion that a good number of scholarships should be reserved for Muslim girls in high schools and colleges. It is distressing to find that in 1926-27, as against 30,000 Muslim girls in primary schools, there were only 217 in all the secondary schools in the Bombay Presidency and only one girl at college! The Union deserves to be congratulated on the success attained by it in inducing Muslim ladies to attend the gathering.

Plea For a Strenuous Life.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's address to the Kanara Saraswat Youths deserves the thoughtful attention of all young men in the country. The address was an eloquent plea for a strenuous life, a life of initiative and enterprise, a life in which the best traits of character are developed in the very process of hacking one's way through unexpected difficulties. In the old days, he said, thanks to a wrong system of education, a comfortable job in the Government service was the ideal of an educated youth. But, he added, subordinate service killed all enterprise and individuality and there were few better ways of developing these virtues than independent pursuits, however, humble, in the industrial and commercial line. It is fortunate that these views are being gradually imbibed by educated youths under the stress of severe competition. But the conscious adaptation to atered conditions needs to be much faster.

LLOYD'S FOLLY NO. 2?

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Capitalised Value of Sukkar Barrage 32 Crores

TWO NEW DISTRICTS IN SIND

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The problem of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme has hitherto attracted public attention largely in its engineering aspect and in the provision of the large sums of money neeessary for the construction of the Barrage and the canals. There are, however, many other problems, not directly connected with the construction of the work or with its results as an irrigation scheme, but arising from the fact that an area of some 3,600,000 acres in extent, bearing crops and supporting a large population, is about to be added to the cultivable area of the Presidency, that is to say, an area larger than the present administrative district of Sukkur will be added to the cultivable area of Sind.

ESTIMATED COST OF BARRAGE.

It may be of interest to recall the main features of the project. The cost of the Barrage and of the canals is estimated at Rs. 20.03 crores.

REMODELLING CANAL SYSTEMS.

Outside the Barrage area the three large canal systems in Upper Sind are to be completely remodelled, while in Lower Sind Government gave assurances to the zamindars when the project was first presented, and have since renewed them, that systematic improvements to canals in this area will be undertaken, and in pursuance of these assurances projects are in process of prepapration for the complete remodelling of the canals irrigating this part of the country. The liability to which Government are comitted in this respect amounts to Rs. 113-1/4 lakhs. The provision of a second Barrage for Lower Sind is beyond the bounds of practical politics.

COMMUNICATIONS.

As regards communications, the sufficiency of the present road system has been examined, and an estimate has been prepared by a special officer of the cost of providing a net work of roads through Sind, as cultivation increases and the country develops. The general policy in regard to roads and other forms of communications has however yet to be laid down, and it will in the first instance be considered by a standing committee of officials in Sind which Government have decided to set up as a measure of administrative convenience.

NON-PAYING SCHEMES.

In this connection the provision of railways is an important matter, and those proposed to be constructed may be grouped under two systems, viz.: (1) the Sind Left Bank and (2) the Sind Right Bank Feeder Railways. The first system consists of 162 miles of broad-gauge lines estimated to cost, with interest on borrowed money, nearly Rs. 97-1/2 lakhs. The lines are not expected to pay immediately, and it has been agreed with the Railway Board that the Government of Bombay should guarantee, against loss in working, a fixed sum of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum for the first 5 years after opening for traffic and of the actual loss that may be incurred in the working of the lines in subsequent years, subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, these amounts being repaid to the Bombay Government with interest, should the lines subsequently prove remunerative. The construction of these lines is in progress. The Sind Right Bank Feeder Railways have an aggregate length of about 135 miles and are expected to cost Rs. 124-1/2 lakhs. They are expected to give a return of just over 4-1/2 per cent., and it is probable that the Government of Bombay will not be required to furnish any guarantee. Other Railway schemes are under consideration.

LAND POLICY & REVENUE.

Very careful consideration has been given to the question of Land Policy and Revenue. The essential difference between the resettlement of Sind and the colonization of the canal areas in the Punjab is that in Sind the new canals are to irrigate an already settled country, whereas in the Punjab for the most part the irrigable area was at the outset a desert. The zamindars of Sind have their established position in the country and it is essential that their legitimate claims should be considered. When these have been satisfied, adequate provision must be made for special classes, such as peasant cultivators, and thirdly land must be sold in the open market in order that the capital cost of the project may be met by the receipts from the land sales. Only some 1-1/2 million acres are available for the purpose of distribution. The various classes of grants to be made may be considered under the following heads:—

FALLOW-FORFEITED AND MOHAG GRANTS.

Three hundred and fifty thousand acres have been set aside to be granted to existing landholders at the nominal rate of Rs. 15 per acre, and since Government are undertaking a capital expenditure of over Rs. 30 per acre on this land and on every other acre already occupied, the magnitude of the financial concession which is being made to the existing landholders in the tract will be appreciated.

PEASANT GRANTS.

Government a few months ago published details of terms on which they were prepared to grant land to peasants. These persons would be settled only on land of good quality and a grant would orinarily be about 16 acres and never more than 24 acres. 50,000 acres have at present been set aside for the purpose of these grants, and it is hoped that later a larger area may be made available for the purpose. The peasants will pay Rs. 3 per annum for the first 5 years and thereafter will pay malkano at the rate of Rs. 5 an acre for 15 years or a smaller sum for a longer period of years up to Rs. 3 per acre for 40 years. This malkano, it should be mentioned, is half the amount paid by peasants in the Punjab.

SALES AT FULL RATES

Sales by open auction will be the rule and these will be open to all bidders, whether from this or from other Provinces. Payment by instalments will be permitted, the general rule being 10 per cent. down and the balance in five equated annual instalments of principal with interest at 6-1/2 per cent.

Government have also made provision for limited auctions, sales at fixed prices, and for extraordinary grants and also for leases. The question whether the enormous increase in the value of land already in private possession which will accrue as the result of perennial irrigation would justify the levy of a betterment tax is being considered by Government.

NEED FOR TWO NEW DISTRICTS.

All the districts in Sind, except Karachi, are directly affected by the construction of the Barrage, inasmuch as the new canals will flow through them Government have accepted in principle the necessity for two new districts, but these will not be taken in hand simultaneously but gradually. A proposal is under consideration that one district should be on the right bank of the Indus and have its headquarters at Dadu, and that it should come into existence on the 1st April 1931, in view of the fact that the canals in that area are expected to be in working order in the following year. The Revenue and Police buildings required have been estimated to cost just over Rs. 8 lakhs, whilst the recurring expenditure on the Revenue establishment will amount to Rs. 1,59,000 and on the Police establishment to Rs. 72,000. At a later date it is suggested that a new district might be established on the left bank with headquarters at Tando Muhammad Khan. The cost of the buildings required would be Rs. 6,11,000 at headquarters and Rs. 8-1/2 lakhs for new Talukas, making a total expenditure of over Rs. 14-1/2 lakhs, while the recurring expenditure on establishments would be Rs. 3,40,000 on the Revenue and Rs. 1,06,000 on the Police.

On agriculture the expenditure in the immediate future is estimated at Rs. 3.85 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.47 lakhs per annum recurring in the more distant future this may rise to Rs. 13 lakhs non-recurring and Rs 11.4 lakhs per annum recurring.

IRRIGATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The following statement summarises the estimated cost of irrigational expenditure, capitalised as at 1st April 1935:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
Outstanding debt for Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction ...	25.25
Less—Amount to be paid by Government of India	—.75
Outstanding debt for Lower Sind Canals	1,30
Capitalised value of working expenses up to fifty years from 1935-36	6,60
Total	32,40

This includes no provision for the agricultural experiments necessary for the completion of the project nor for any other expenditure other than that on the barrage and canals.

Figures of realisations, both from land sales and from increased land revenue, were framed when the project was inaugurated. Government are having these figures re-examined. And, when this scrutiny has been completed, a further report on this aspect of the project will be published.

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BLOW TO YOUNG INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

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(Continued from Page 1)

Board, the result shall be decided by lot, to be drawn in the presence of the President in such a manner as he may determine

STRONG OPPOSITION TO NOMINATION OF MEMBERS.

There was a strong opposition to the proposal in the Bill that the Pilgrim Committee should consist of six members, half to be elected by a Municipality and half to be nominated by the Collector. Several speakers suggested that all the six members should be elected. A number of members objected to the system of drawing lot introduced in the Bill in the event of an equality of votes.

The alternative proposal was that the President should have his usual casting vote to break the tie.

The Minister for Local Self-Government replying to the debate observed that a diversion of the Pilgrim Fund to a general expenditure would not stop unless a special Committee was appointed for the purpose. He wanted the Bill to go to a Select Committee where he would certainly bear in mind the various suggestions made by the members in regard to the Constitution of the Pilgrim Committees. He defended the nomination to this Committees on the ground that nominated members would look after the interests of pilgrims better.

The Bill passed its first reading unanimously after which it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen members.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912. The Bill provides for the free registration, in all provinces, of practitioners who have once been registered in any one province. This is the reciprocal arrangement agreed to by local Governments. The bill passed all the three readings.

BILL TO ESTABLISH BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

The Home Member introduced and subsequently moved the first reading of the bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay. The bill is intended for youths of criminal habits, tendencies or associations, whose reformation has not been attempted by other means. It applies to persons below 21 whom the Children's Act does not protect and an order for detention is substituted for a sentence of imprisonment. The system aims at the detention of youthful offenders with a view to the real reformation under conditions which do not carry the stigma of imprisonment. The bill defines the Borstal school as a place in which young offenders are given such industrial training and other instructions, and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime.

AIM AND OBJECT OF BORSTAL SYSTEM.

Commending the bill to the House, the Home Member made an exhaustive speech lucidly explaining the various provisions of the Bill. There was a time he said when young offenders were treated as criminals and punished. It was highly improper to rergard these young orenders as ordinary criminals. It was absolutely essential that these young offenders should get an opportunity to reform themselves. The bill was drafted on the basis of English Acts the working of which had brought about excellent results in England. The Borstal institutions conducted in England were an outcome of a patient experience gained through a number of years. Similar Acts providing for Borstal schools were passed by the Punjab and Madras Legislatures.

NOT A PUNITIVE MEASURE.

After tea recess the Home Member resumed his speech introducing the Borstal Bill. The Bill, he continued, was in no sense a punitive measure. It was for the good of the boys. He then gave a summary of the provisions, both of the Children's Act and the Borstal Bill. The Children's Act, he pointed out, enabled boys up to the age of fifteen to be cared for in the children's home. It was, however, the intention of the Government to amend the Children's Act in such a way as to extend the age of boys going to the reformatory to sixteen years universally. The juvenile jails would be absorbed into the Borstal schools when the present bill would become an Act, and would begin to operate. Boys up to 21 years would be admitted to the Borstal school. The maximum age up to which they could be retained in the school was 23. The provisions of both Children and Borstal Acts would apply equally to boys and girls. Up to two hundred boys would be accommodated in one institution. This number, he hoped, would be shortly reached when the Act came into operation.

ESTIMATED COST.

Dwelling on the question of expenditure, the Home Member stated that the establishment of a juvenile jail at Dharwar cost Rs. 29,000 a year, and along with other expenses, the total cost came to Rs. 52,000 in 1928. It might be assumed that the Borstal school would cost nearly Rs. 20,000 more per annum. This, however, was not a high price to pay looking to the very great benefit that it would bring in return. The plans which had been administratively approved for the conversion of the gaol building at Dharwar into a Borstal school were estimated to cost Rs. 4,22,000, but had not been technically approved, and were also subject to revision in the light of experience of the Borstal methods gained since these estimates were framed. The school, when completed, would provide accommodation for 440 boys, and it was anticipated that that number would be reached before many years had passed.

would be false economy to provide for any smaller number with the certainty of requiring further alterations which would seriously interfere with the work of the school in the near future. The number of boys who would at once enter into occupation was just under hundred. Even in these hard times, the Home Member proceeded,, the cost of the school would not be regarded as high. It would not be long before a large part of this cost was returned to Government by the diminution in the number of habitual criminals who had to be fed and clothed, to say nothing of the economic advantage to the community as a whole, of turning those who might otherwise live by depredations on their neighbours into producing units, —into assets instead of heavy liabilities.

AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

Concluding, the Home Member made a fervent appeal to the House to understand and act up to the spirit of the bill. It was not enough that the House should pass this bill into law, or even, that it should find the funds required for administering it. Upon them, as the chosen leaders of the people of this presidency, and upon every intelligent public spirited person, lay the solemn duty of ensuring that the young people who had passed through a Borstal home should not, when they rejoined the free community, be permitted to relapse into a life of crime if human agency under a divine guidance could prevent it. Here was a call for public service to which every one could respond in one way or another, and it was his earnest hope that the answer would be enthusiastic and whole-hearted. The Home Member was greeted with enthusiastic cheers at the conclusion of his very effective speech which took nearly forty minutes to deliver. The bill evoked universal support of the House. Tributes of the praise were showered upon the Home Member for bringing what was regarded a very benevolent legislation. The bill passed its first reading unanimously. It was then referred to a select committee with instructions to report before September 20.

DEVELOPMENT DRAIN STILL CONTINUES.

The House then discussed demands for supplementary grants. The Finance Member made a joint demand for three supplementary grants to cover the excesses of the General Administration of the Bombay Development Scheme and Lloyd Barrage Works. There was a large item of about four lacs covering the excess expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Project. The explanatory note on this grant stated that more work was turned out than expected and payment for this could not be deferred.

The Lloyd Barrage supplementary grant was criticised by a number of speakers. The demand was still under discussion when the House rose for the day. Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) was elected a member of the Public Accounts Committee in the place of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram resigned.

(Continued from Column 7)

mend the transfer of Law and Order as well as other subjects to the control of the Legislative Council.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Dr. Ambedkar in the course of a minute of dissent says:—There should be no separation of Karnatak or Sind from the Bombay Presidency.

There should be complete responsibility in the Provincial executive subject to the proviso that if members of the Legislature resolve to make it a reserved subject effect shall be given to their resolution.

Under no circumstances should the executive be made irremovable. There shall be no communal representation in the executive. Ministers shall be amenable to courts of law for illegal acts. The Constitution should provide for the impeachment of Ministers. There should be joint responsibility in the executive. The executive should be presided over by a Prime Minister and not by the Governor.

The Governor should have the position of a constitutional head. He should have no emergency powers.

There should be adult franchise. The Legislature should be wholly elective. All class and communal electorates should be abolished except for Europeans. Reserved seats should be provided for Mahomedans, Depressed Classes and Anglo-Indians and to the Non-Brahmins only if the franchise continues to be a restricted one. The Legislature should consist of 140 members. Of these Mahomedans should have 33 and the Depressed Classes 15. The under-representation of certain districts and the over-representation of others should be rectified on the basis of population. There should be a Committee to adjust seats between different classes and interests. The requirement of a residential qualification for a candidate should be removed.

There should be no Second Chamber in the Province.

There should be complete provincial autonomy. The division of functions between Central and Provincial should be reconsidered with a view to do away with the control of Central Government now operating through the system of previous sanction and subsequent veto.

AMANULLAH'S FUTURE PLAN

Hope of Return not Abandoned

Amanullah, ex-King of Afghanistan the ex-Queen Sourlya, who was wearing a fashionably-cut costume of light-green silk, and their seven children arrived here yesterday afternoon from Bombay in the P. and O. liner Mooltan.

After the Royal party had disembarked, detectives superintended the landing of the ex-Monarch's luggage from the ship.

A member of Amanullah's suite told me that besides jewels of enormous value, the King, notwithstanding the hurried nature of his flight to Europe, had been able to carry with him £1,000,000 sterling.

Another report estimates at about £20 000,000 the money which the ex-King has managed to bring into safety.

MUSSOLINI'S INVITATION.

The ex-King told me, writes the Marseilles Correspondent of the "Daily News," that after spending a few days here, he and the Queen intend to leave for Rome, an invitation to which city had been cabled to him by Signor Mussolini, the Italian Premier.

Amanullah claims that both he and the Queen have met with the fate "usually accorded to pioneers in the field of political ideas in advance of political opinion." He had no regrets, however, for the line of action which had led to his downfall.

He said that he had not yet abandoned hope of returning to his country where his immense estates had no been confiscated.

"While in Europe, I shall do my utmost to further my country's interest," added the ex-King.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE RESERVED

A Reactionary Report

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BOMBAY SIMON COMMITTEE'S CRAVEN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Report of the Bombay Legislative Council, Simon Committee has been circulated to the members of the Council. It is signed by Mr. S. N. Bhutto, Chairman, Messrs. Abdul Latif, E. Miller, Syed Miran Shah, D R Patil, G N Majumdar, Dr. Ambedkar submits a minute of dissent. The following are extracts from the report:—

So long as the ministers felt that they could rely on the official votes and the votes of nominated members, they have not felt any compulsion, and have made no serious efforts, to organise their own parties. Their followers, on the other hand, realising that the ministers could maintain themselves and carry through their policy independently of them, have not felt the same obligation to support the ministers as they would have felt if the ministers had been entirely dependent on their votes for their existence. Party discipline has, as a consequence, always been very slack. The presence of the official bloc has thus, had the effect of destroying to a considerable extent the responsibility of ministers to the elected portion of the Council and in producing at times a feeling of irresponsibility among the elected members of the Council.

SIND NOT TO BE SEPARATED.

The question of the separation of Sind has played a very important part in the discussions which have been going on during the last year and more, both in the press and on the platform, in connection with the revision of the constitution. The question is not altogether a purely provincial one affecting this Presidency only. It is intimately involved with the very difficult question of the rights and the adequate representation of the Mahomedan minority, and it has, on this account, figured prominently in discussions outside this Presidency also. We, however, feel strongly that the question must be judged mainly, if not solely, from the point of view of the Presidency itself. We are in full sympathy with the desire of the Mahomedan community and of certain sections of the Hindu and Parsi communities of Sind for the separation of Sind, but consider that at the present stage, at any rate there cannot be any justification for such a step being taken because from the figures before us, it appears that for financial reasons alone the proposal is impracticable.

WIDEN THE ELECTORATE.

At present out of a total population of 19,291,719 only 778,321 persons are on the electoral rolls of the Legislative Council. The percentage of voters to the total population is thus only 4.03. The urban population is much more largely represented on the electorate in proportion to its strength than the rural We are of opinion that steps should be taken to widen the electorate and that it is particularly desirable that the rural population should have a larger representation on the electorate than at present.

MORE PLURAL CONSTITUENCIES

In our opinion the future Legislative Council for the Presidency should consist of about 140 members Eighty-six will be elected by the existing constituencies. In distributing the additional 54 seats, we have taken the following facts into consideration. We propose to extent the system of reservation of seats to the Depressed Classes and to Indian Christians also. But even when these communities have been provided for, there still remain important minorities within the main division of Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans which, under the single member system, have to go unrepresented, even though the minorities may be numerically very large. In such cases plural-member constituencies with the right of cumulative voting give a well-organised minority a considerable amount of protection

SEPARATE ELECTORATES TO BE RETAINED.

We suggest that ten seats should be reserved for the Depressed Classes We do not propose separate electorates for them. Four seats should be reserved for Labour members in the general constituencies,—one in Sholapur, one in Ahmedabad and two in Bombay. Only members of registered trade unions should be qualified to be elected to the Labour seats.

The Mahomedans have at present separate electorates with 31 per cent. of the elective seats. We consider that they should continue to have the same proportion of representation by separate elecorates in the future Council. Thus in a Council of 140 elected members they will, therefore, have 43. They have 27 at present; 16 more seats will have to be allotted to them. Two or our members, Sardar Mujumdar and Dr. Ambedkar, are of the opinion that this arrangement can stand only so long as the Lucknow pact stands as regards all provinces.

The separate European communal electorates which exist at present should be continued.

The Anglo-Indian community is at present represented by one nominated member. We suggest that they should in future have two elected members. A separate communal electorate will have to be created for them.

The Indian Christian community is at present represented by one nominated member. We suggest that one seat may be reserved for the Indian Christian community in Bombay City.

DYARCHY TO CONTINUE.

We think the time is now ripe for a further transfer of responsibility, and recommend that all subjects with the exception of Law and Order should now be transferred to the control of ministers. With regard to Law and Order, we think that for some years this subject should continue to remain reserved. The existence of serious communal disorders between the two major communities in the Presidency and elsewhere in India makes the immediate transfer of this subject to the control of a newly elected Council difficult and dangerous. Such transfer may have a very serious and prejudicial effect on the efficiency and impartiality of the police and of the magistracy. We hope that in a few years' time the feelings between the two communities will have improved, and that the further experience which the Council will have gained in the administration of important subjects like Land Revenue and Irrigation will bring about an increased sense of responsibility both among the people and among their representatives in the Council.

We would recommend that a short period of five years should be provided during which the new entirely elective Councils should have an opportunity of settling down to their work, and that after that period it should be left to the decision of the Legislative Council with the concurrence of the Upper House to decide that the subject should be transferred. This will provide an automatic advance to a condition of complete provincial autonomy, with a unitary government consisting entirely of ministers chosen from amongst the members of the Legislative Council, jointly responsible, with a Chief Minister at the head.

UPPER HOUSE.

With the enlargement of the Councils which we have proposed and the transfer to their control of practically the whole administration, and with the removal of the official element from the Council we think it very necessary that certain safeguards should be provided against the passing of hasty and ill-considered legislation or of legislation which may discriminate unfairly against particular classes or communities. We think the best safeguard would be the creation of an Upper House elected on a different franchise and for a longer period than the Lower House. The Upper House should, in our opinion, consist mainly of representatives of the larger landed and commercial interests. Its franchise should be the same as that for the present Council of State.

As regards the Budget, the Upper House should have the power to criticize it but not to reduce or refuse demands for grants. In the case of any difference of opinion between the two Houses, the question should be decided by a majority vote at a joint sitting of both Houses.

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWER.

We do not think that there is any necessity for the continuance of the special powers of vetoing and certifying which are at present vested in the Governor. The safeguards which we have provided, and especially the creation of the Second Chamber, to a considerable extent render the exercise of such powers unnecessary.

SIND MUST BE SEPARATED.

Syed Miran Muhammad Shah, in the course of a minute of dissent, says:—Neither the question of financial deficiency and the administrative difficulty nor future political status present any real difficulty to separate the Province of Sind from the Bombay Presidency proper. I consider it a political blunder to force a partner to remain in the firm of partnership if he is unwilling to remain as such.

MR. PATIL'S MINUTE.

In the course of a minute of dissent Rao Saheb D. R. Patil says:—The difficulties experienced during the last eight years in the working of the Reforms in the very necessary development of the nation-building departments, in themselves, constitute a solid ground for the grant of full provincial autonomy.

SARDAR MUJUMDAR FOR FULL AUTONOMY.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, in a minute of dissent, says:—I do not apprehend that the transfer of Law and Order will be attended by effects prejudicial to the preservation of public safety. I would recom-

(Continued in Column 5.)

What the People Say

"A QUESTION FOR MR. MODY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I welcome Mr. Albert Raymond's statement that the managers of the mills of the Sassoon group have always been found most sympathetic towards the operatives and that if instances to the contrary are reported to him they would be the subject of immediate investigation. In my letter I emphasized that the act that several mills are now working with full complement of workmen was due to the tactful and sympathetic handling of the latter by the managers. My further enquiries show that following among other mills, including the Manecksji Petit Mill which I mentioned my letter are working with full complement:—Colaba Land and Mills, Hindustan Mills, Indian Mills, Bradbury Mills, Khatao Mills, Framji Petit Mills, Bomanji Petit Mills and Prabhat Mills. It is for Mr. Raymond to enquire and let the public know why it is that the mills belonging to the Sassoon have hardly over 50 per cent of workers in attendance. There, a hundred and odd ways in which a sympathetic manager can persuade, induce and cajole the worker back to work, whereas the least unsympathetic attitude frightens him away. The mill worker is now not quite ignorant of affairs as he was. A word spoken in a public meeting immediately reaches the worker who can easily be won over if the millowners take the trouble of bringing home to him that they are interested in his welfare. There are, I admit, several factors working against the millowners. The Government is apathetic while some of the strike leaders give them as much trouble as possible. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that, there are several mills in addition to those I have mentioned which are working full time and making money, without asking for more powers for police. My point is that they are able to do so because they know how to win over the workers with tact and sympathy. If the plea of intimidation is urged by some mills, I don't see any reason why they should not make arrangements to help their workmen to drag the culprits to the Court and have them dealt according to law.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS FOR KARNATAKA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is needless to reiterate that Bombay Karnataka stands neglected in almost every respect, and most so in education. A recent instance of how its reasonable claims have been flouted is to be seen in the appointment of Mr. Vakil, to the post of the Educational Inspector for the Southern Division. It is really a very unnatural system and it is avaible only in India-to entrust the education and its administration to officers that are innocent of the language of the place. Still that is what is consistently taking place as regards Bombay Karnataka. This system makes it impossible for any initiative to be taken by the officer concerned.

If we examine the list of the E. Is. of the Southern Division from 1853 A. D. onwards, we find that seven of them were Europeans. May it, however, be said to the credit of one of them Mr. Russel (1865-1885 A.D.) that he discovered (!) by personal investigation that the district of Belgaum was Kanarese, (so saturated were the services with Marathi people in almost all departments). But after him came Mr. Patwardhan, and his successor Mr. Sahsrabuddhe made the learning of Balboodh cumpulsory, even in Kanaresо schools. In the choice of the 9th 10th and 11th, E. Is. namely, Messrs. Joshi, Hungund, and Chandavarkar, the Government seems to have departed from the rule that they had all along followed and still thoutlessly follow, of appointing men not knowing Kanarese. However they made up for the mistake by next appointing Messrs. Kadri, Moos. Sadarangni, and Pundalika. Then came the very temporary appointment of Mr. Ugrankar. But the Government has fallen back upon its old ways and now appointed Mr. Vakil, though there are competent and sentior men like Mr. Tergundi. M. A. who has grown grey in the service of the department.

We know not when common sense is likely to dawn in the brain of the department.—Yours etc.

EDUCATION.

ALI BROTHERS AND THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What has come over our dear old Shaukat? Is he really serious in what he says? If a loyalist had issued the "Fatwa" against the Congress we would have safely ignored it but when a staunch Non-co operator and a brave fighter for freedom appeals to his co-religionists to keep aloof from the Congress we feel grieved and disappointed. Shaukat Ali's services to this country are too great to be ignored and in view of the fact that Shaukat Ali's whirlwind campaign in 1920-21 was one of the factors responsible for the wonderful achievements of the Non-co-operation. I, for one, am shocked and grieved at Shaukat Ali's present attitude. It passes my understanding as to how a gallant soldier who fought and suffered for his dear country can suddenly turn disloyal and rebellious. However we may deplore the Big Brother's present attitude we must admit the fact that the cessation of Ali Brothers from the Congress camp is a distinct loss to the country. The Ali Brothers are lovers of freedom yet it is surprising that they deliberately ignore this simple fact.

When the Government recently arrested the All-India leaders it did not make a distinction between Hindus and Mahomedans.

I agree with the Maulana that Swaraj cannot be won without the co-operation of the Mahomedans. I also admit that Swaraj without the co-operation of Mahomedans will not at all be a real Swaraj. This is also the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, no matter what a Moonje may have said.

I therefore, appeal to the brave Ali Brothers, to place their demands before Mahatma Gandhi and try to arrive at some understanding. If possible, I would appeal to the Hindu leaders to call the Mahomedan leaders in a Round Table Conference and settle the question of Hindu Muslim disputes once for all The Mahomedans find that proper justice is not done to them, and it is no use for the Hindu leaders to simply go on ignoring their cry. A way must be found out of the present impasse. The country is passing through a very critical crisis at present and the Congress cannot afford to ignore the Non-co-operation of even a single Mahomedan.

May God guide us aright.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

RELIGIOUS IMMORALITY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If immorality means anything, it means being a nuisance to other people. Medical opinion leaves no doubt that malaria is spread by certain species of mosquitos and that these mosquitos cannot breed unless they can find a convenient surface of water in which to lay eggs. It has been practically proved at Panama and in the Savantwadi State that getting rid of hollows in which water can collect or pouring kerosine on the the water if it is not possible to get rid of it is an effective means of getting rid of the mosquito and consequently of malaria. Wells, whether clean or dirty, offer convenient surfaces of water for the mosquito to breed in. The scientific conclusion therefore is that if malaria is to be got rid of, these wells must be closed.

There are communities in Bombay who believe that ghosts or spirits or such-like animals reside in these wells, but there are also communities in Bombay who do not believe any such nonsense. Now the former communities have a perfect right to their beliefs, however silly they may appear to other people, and even to send their ladies to make a demonstration for all the world to laugh at. And if the only sufferers for their foolishness were to be the people whose wells are kept open. I would be the first to admire their sacrifice of their health to their religion. But mosquitos make malaria a contagious disease, and by opposing the closing of these wells, these people are menacing the health even of those communities or individuals who do not share their beliefs. Certain religious communities in Bombay are, therefore, making themselves a nuisance to other communities. Ergo those communities, I mean those members who oppose the closing of wells, however advanced they may consider themselves, are immoral. Q. E. D

In the same way, the people who nearly caused a riot in Baramati and ultimately let loose the monkies ordered to be removed as a public unisance, proved themselves immoral. Religion sometimes encourages morality, of sorts. More often it breeds immorality.—Yours etc.

R. D. Karve.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sir,—What a blessing in disguise. The first Kathiawar Youth Conference is to be held at Rajkot in August under the presidentship of Sjt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The very name of the pesident will infuse a spirit of service and self-sacrifice for uplifting the socially and politically backward district of Kathiawar.

Kathiawar knows no politics. It is a happy or unhappy blend of comedy and tragedy that the educated mass of the Indian States is restricted and narrow in its political outlook. They fear aggression and opposition but they should know, that if the Princess are for the subjects, the subjects are for the Princes. Cooperation is necessary.

Every person who has a capacity to think and who is taking intelligent interest in politics should rally and muster a strong side by coming to Rajkot and open his mouth, which has been closed for a century and a half. Persons like Amritlal Sheth, M.L.C. and Manilal Kothari have tried their best to open the avenues of discussion and every Kathiawadi should be alive to the golden opportunity. Let there be a free discussion. We are living in words and we must live in deeds. Let the provincial Youth Leagues be affiliated to the Central League and the Kathiawar Youth League will open the eyes of all concerned to be moderate and liberal.

The youths of Kathiawar are the final arbiters of the future destiny of the backward tract and our brethren are ready to help us. Let the Butler Committee divide India into two Indias, but it is an undisputed fact that India is one and united. "The princes are rolling in luxuries while the people are rolling in miseries." Let us be up and doing and try to improve our position.

Let moderation be the motto and liberation be the lift to reach the building of freedom through the ladder of the Kathiawar Youth Conference.

The Youths of Kathiawar are neither extremists nor conservatives. It is a deplorable fact that they are neither liberals nor radicals. They are a mixture of many elements and it is now high-time to dissolve the mixture. Kathiawar has no politcs of its own but the Kathiawar Youth Conference will make its own politics. Let the deaf hear the blind see, the weak and the meek unite and be active, and the dumb listen to the clarion call of Kathiawar Youth Conference to cut the Gordion knot. The power and capacity lies in you and the responsibility and liability are yours.—Yours etc.

B B. KAPASI

Ahmedabad.

A SUGGESTION TO B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to oblige me with space in your valuable paper. I regret my letter is rather long as I have given all the required details which I find are in the interest of passengers from the north of Borivli.

The introduction of the electric train service within the limits of the residential zone of the local section of the B. B. & C I Rly, must have admittedly proved a great boon to those using the local trains between Borivli and Bandra and perhaps a great achievement on the part of the Railway Company as thereby they can very well boast of the increased train service with higher speed under the electrification scheme. But, Sir, as it is common, that, while one enjoys the other suffers and so is the cast of those hundreds of poor passengers travelling from the stations North of Borivil, where on account of shuttle service they have to change almost all trains, both on their up and down journeys. Out of all the local trains ,that go up to Virar and back 8 and 7 up and down local trains respectively, are required to be changed at Borivli where the intervals allowed between the shuttle and the local trains vary from 1 to 5 minutes. Can the officers of the Railway Company comprehend the hardship and inconvenience and annoyance it causes to a passenger with a "boia" or "bachchas" —luggage or children — when he is required to transfer everything to another train at the other platform and in such a short time? I am sure the officers will fail to understand as, think, they have no personal experience beyond only hearing or knowing and will least care for what the passengers from beyond Borivli suffer as long as they have their reserved and well fitted up saloon cars. Further I point out to the Railway Company that the passengers coming either from North of Borivli or from Bombay with luggages not only meet with inconvenience at Borivil in changing trains but also incuh additional expense for cooly hire etc., and I do not understand why the passengers under question should incur such expense. Will the Railway Company make immediate arrangements to help the passengers in transferring their luggage at Borivli at the time of connected train as the introduction of those trains is not for the benefit of the passengers but to the Railway Company as pointed out above?

As regards the time occupied by an electric train stopping at all stations from Bombay to Borivli is almost the same as occupied by a semi fast steam train from Bombay to Borivli. Considering, therefore, that the electric trains connected at Borivli are Virar locals would it not save time if such trains were semi-fast? It would also lessen the overcrowding which takes place as the connecting trains stop at almost all stations.

I may further request the authorities of the B. B. & C I Railway Company to just give a glance at the working of their sister G. I. P. Railway. Their Kalyan locals though electric trains, are almost all semi-fast throughout the day stopping only at principal stations but the case with the corresponding Virar locals of the B. B. & C I Rly. is quite the contrary.

Will the B B & C I Railway authorities realise the inconvenience and annoyance with which the passengers meet at Borivli owing to shuttle train service and take early measures to do away with the same? I may also state that, I understand that the G I P Railway Company on completion of electrification upto Thana notified their intention to open shuttle service between Thana and Kalyan but that Company on hearing the protest from their passengers completely abandoned the idea and continned the steam trains direct to Kalyan which are now beautifully replaced by electric trains and in each direction they are about 24 whereas B B & C I Railway have only 15 trains half of which are of shuttle service.—Yours etc.

C. FONSECA.

COLLEGES FOR KARNATAK.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The last quinquennial report of the Education Department of Bombay is now out and its perusal supplies us an ample food for thought and constructive work in the field of education. The educated public of Karnatak should make it a point to read the whole report and try to compare the position of Karnatak in the educational sphere with that of sister Divisions in this Presidency. It is painful to note that in every branch of educational activities we are far behind others. The facilities for imparting higher education in particular are very few. There is only one Arts College in the whole of the Bombay Karnatak, with a sort of relief in the prospect of one more in the near future in Belgaum to be managed by the K.L.E. Society. In the field of medicine and law, the most popular professions of all, Karnatak has absolutely no facilities provided for her, while Bombay, Maharastra, Gujrat and even Sind have been able to make their own arrangements either through Government machinery or private efforts. A medical school is undoubtedly a costly one and it may not be possible to start one by any private body unless it happens to be a financially sound concern. Government is the only body which can and ought to start such a school. But a law college does not require a big capital to start with. "All Law Colleges more than pay their way" says the report. I have reason to believe that if one Law College is started in Karnatak, preferably in Belgaum where we have eminent lawyers like Messrs. Belvi, Ajreker, Muzmdar and Kelker, it is bound to be a success. Out of about 1000 law students studying in Bombay and Poona, it is estimated that not less than 150 are from Karnatak districts. All other sister provinces including Sind have established Law Colleges and Karnatak is the only province which is lagging behind. The Belgaum people and the bar in particular should take a lead in this respect. The facilities of accommodation and of even attending various law courts makes Belgaum a fit place for such a college. I, therefore, earnestly appeal through your columns to the bar association or some such body or the above mentioned lawyers and also those who have any interest in the spread of higher education to seriously think over this question and come to definite conclusion before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. WARTY.

Gokak.

BOMBAY RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

DR. MOONJE AT KHAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. R. Jayakar in his evidence before the Riots Enquiry Committee made the surprising statement in reply to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri's question regarding the shouting down of Dr. Moonje by the Youths at Khar, that "the Young did not want anything about Communalism, but later they apologised"

Mr. Jayakar seems to be under a serious misapprehension. The youths had never apologised. Some—of which I was one,—members of the Youth League though emphatically disapproving of Dr. Moonje's communal views "considered that a person once invited should not be treated with discourtesy". Secondly Dr. Moonje "was not shouted down under the orders of the Youth League, but by individual members of the League who bitterly resent communal activities". Further from the press reports it appeared as if the Youth League had officially participated in giving Dr. Moonje 'hot time'. That is why I put my signature to the explanatory statement which Mr. Jayakar wrongly calls an 'apology'.

I want to remove the misapprehension that may have been created in the public mind by Mr. Jayakar's statement. The youths are determined to fight communalism and its protagonists however eminent they may be. It is significant that just as Dr. Moonje was bombared and hooted down by some Hindoos a short time previously Maulana Shaukat Ali was shouted down by some Young Muslims. The youth is in revolt. This is, indeed, the most hopeful silver-lining to the cloud that youths—be they Hindoos, Muslims or Parsees—look upon themselves as Indians first and are bent upon giving short-shrift to these communal cheap-Jacks.

I trust you will please publish this in your esteemed paper.—Yours etc.,

A. H. KULKARNI.

Madon Mansion,
Cowpatty, July 28.

INDIAN PRINCES AND INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter under the above heading in your issue of June 5, from the pen of an able writer who advocates the sending of a certain proportion of promising students to centres where they can learn specific industries, receives my strong support and calls for a few remarks.

The idea of sending students, to acquire a knowledge of arts and crafts which are considered to be of value and of early applicability to the State is of course not a new one. I have been engaged in technological education here for 25 years. At the very commencement of that period, when I was head of a technical department at the Acton and Chiswick Polytechnic, one of my Indian students was a young man, studying soap manufacture at the charges of H. E. H. the Nizam though a worthy, it was by no means an isolated, example of princely patronage even in those days.

However, the entire work of technology has developed to such a degree that English technical construction is now second to none in the world. I shall be pleased to assist all who purpose to get into contact with it the discussion of this subject in your columns might lead one to infer that Princes persuse those columns and are influenced in their actions accordingly. However, that may be, I wish to say I should be very happy to give advise or suggestions to rulers or their ministers on this matter, of such evident interest to their States. The scope of such information is not restricted to large industrial subjects but includes agriculture and small metalliferous mining. Communications can be addressed to me in the care of "Islamic Culture," 18, Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London, or as below.—Yours etc.

ARTHUR G. FIELD, I. S. M. A

28 Ilminster Gardens, Lavender Hill, London S. W.
July 11th 1929.

AUTO-SUGGESTION

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present time when so much is spoken and discussed about spiritualism one is tempted to enquire about the science of auto-suggestion. Is there no bunkum in this science also? I trust that your readers will be much profited if some of them were to give their experience, and bring such science into light or expose it wholesale. I shall be obliged if you will throw open your values space for the discussion of the so-called science.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED.

Vile Parle.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

—:o:—

CASH COLLECTIONS

The following Cash collections to the Tilak Memorial Fund have been acknowledge:—

Mr. S. B. Khot. Rs. 200; Mr. Mahadeo Bhosle Rs 150; Mr. Meyer Nissim Rs. 50; Mr. B. N. Kalewar Rs. 51; Mr. V S Alkonde Rs. 57; Mr. Naua Rajoo & Sons Rs. 100; Mr. S. L. Bollum Rs. 25; Mr. G H Ghanekar Rs. 10; Mr R L Ghunta Rs. 5; Messrs Athavle Shahade & Co. 101; Messrs Krishnaji Chinoo & Co. Rs. 151; Mr. B. G. Khaparde Rs. 5; Mr G S Mhaskar Rs. 51; Mr. A G Pundit Rs. 51; Mr. K K Suntoke Rs. 20; Mr. G D Limaye Rs. 5; Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 1000; Mr. Hari Keshav Gokhale Rs. 100; Mr. V S Apte Rs. 50; Ticket collections. Mr. P B Jog Rs. 8; Mr. N R Mahajan Rs. 136 Mr. D A Abhyankar Rs. 95; Mr. K S Shouche Rs. 42; Mr. M D Joshi Rs. 16; Office Sale Rs. 44; Mr. D K Gokhale Rs. 49; Mr. G V Oak Rs. 62; Mr. P L Kale, Dadar Rs. 75; Mr. M B Vaidya Rs. 85; Mr. R G Thakur Rs. 215; Dr. C R Athavle Rs. 35; Mr. K K Batolla Rs. 60; Mr. S G Joglekar Rs. 68; V D Ayochit Rs. 25; Mr. M H Musale Rs. 25; Mr. K S Pitkar Rs. 44; Mr. J K Soman Rs. 76; Mr V S Bhave Rs. 25; Mr. S A Dandekar and K A Joshi Rs. 175; Mr. Paranjape, Dadar Rs. 30; Mr. Bhatte Rs. 20; Mr. A H Modak Rs. 2 V G Gulavne Rs. 30; Mr V V Ranade Rs. 12; V K Khadilkar Rs. 50; Mr. N V Chukkal Rs. 25; "X" Rs 100; Mr. M V Phatak Rs. 31; Mr. P S Naik Desai Rs. 49; Mr. G S Mule Rs. 7; Mr. J V Vaidya Rs. 33; Mr T N Bhatkhande Rs. 90; Mr. N S Joshi Rs. 15; Mr. M V Tillu Rs. 100 Mr. A V Patankar Rs. 83; Mr. G V Moghe Rs. 25; Mr. S H Mhaskar Rs. 12; Mr. G R Barve Rs. 40; Mr. S V Paranjpe Rs. 50; Mr. T R Naravne Rs. 80; Mr. P H Barve Rs. 39; Mr. S R Gokhale, Dadar Rs. 15; Mr. Modak, Dadar Rs. 50; Mr. M M Mogre Rs. 25; Mr. S R Kulkarni Rs 50; Mr. S B Khot Rs. 144; Mr. V H Kelnskar Rs. 50; Mr. S S Manda Rs 45; Lanke's Chawl Ganeshotsaw Rs. 10/2/6; Mr. M Bhandare Rs. 23; Vaishampayan Ujjan Rs. 25; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale Rs. 25; Mr. A N Joshi Rs. 8; Total Rs. 4929/2/6.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE

—:o:—

Protest Against Imposition of Additional Fees

DACCA, July 29.

The students of the Dacca Government Medical School has gone on strike from this morning. Not a single student attended this morning classes and hospital duties.

The cause of the trouble was a demand, this year, for the first time by the School authorities, of a dissection fee of Rs. 100 for each student. The students resented this innovation and fresh imposition as no such fee was ever demanded since the establishment of the school.

The students made a representation to the Surgeon-General praying for exemption, but nothing seems to have been done in the matter.

PEACE TALK WITH AUTHORITIES.

A Committee on behalf of the public and students saw the Superintendent of the School on Saturday and pressed for the abolition of the fee, and for remission of fines, and also for recognition of the Students' Union to which he is reported to have agreed, to accept the usual class fees without the additional dissection fee for the present, pending final decision by higher authorities. This apparently did not satisfy the students who at a meeting held last evening decided not to pay fee and to go on strike till their grievances were redressed.—Free Press.

RAGA AND RASAS

—:o:—

MR. MUTHIAH BHAGAVATHAR'S LECTURE

'Ragas and Rasas' was the theme of the second of the University lectures on South Indian music by Mr. Muthiah Bhagavathar of Harikesanallur delivered in the Queen Mary's College. The following is a summary of the lecture:—

From ancient times the Ragas have been divided into three kinds: 'Suddha, 'Salaga' and Sankirna.' Saddha regas are sung without omitting the characteristic notes of those ragas and without varying the Arohana and Avarohana and in accordance with the Sastra. The edamples of Suddha ragas are Kalyani, Madhyamavathi, Kharaharapriya etc. The Salaga ragas are those which are sung with their characteristic notes as well as with notes foreign to them and with a mixture of the characteristics of other ragas. Saranga, Kambodhi, Bhairavi, etc., are examples of this kind. The Sankirna ragas are a mixture of numerous notes and ragas indiscriminately sung with the intention of appealing to the lay mind. Examples of this are Chindu, Tenabangu, etc., sung by the lay people.

Ragas can also be classified differently as Sampurna, Shadava, Oudava, Swaranthya, Ekasthayi and Ekaswaranthya. Mayamalavagowlam is an example of Sampurna; Mandari, of Shadava; Meghaanjt of Oudava; Navarasakanada, of Swaranthya; Punnagavarali, of Ekasthavi; and Anandabhairavi of Ekaswaranthya.

The next question for consideration is the Rasas of different ragas. Our ancients have assigned a Rasa for each of the seven notes (or swarams'. Thus Shadjam is Karuna Rasam, Rishabhm is Vira Rasam, Gandhara is Adbhuta Rasam, Madhyamam is Rowdra Rasam, Dhaivatam is Bhayanaka Rasam and Nishadam is Sringarahasya Rasam. If in any Ragam it is intended to convey any Rasam, the Raga must be made to end in that Swaram.

The ragas have been further classified as male and female in ancient books. Eight ragas are mentioned as male ragas and for each male raga there are three female ragas. Thus there are 8 plus 24, 32 ragams in the ancient system. The rasaa for the eight ragas as mentioned in the books are as follows:—

Bhupalam (Sringaram); Vasantam (Hasyarasam-; Phalamanjari (Karuna); Bhairavi (Rowdrarasa); Natai (Virarasam). Malavi (Bhayanakam); Sriragam (Bhibhatstm); and Bhangala (Adbhutharasam).

But there is no mention of Rasabhavam for female rargas. But since the ancient times the science of music has been so greatly developed and so many new arragams have come into vogue it cannot be claimed that Rasabhavam exists only in the eight male ragas aforesaid and not in the 24 female ragams or in the new ragams that have since been evolved. My view is that all the ragas have their Rasabhavams in full. The Rasabhavams in some of the other ragams are as follows:—

Sringaram could be found in Kamas, Anandabhairavi; Virarasam in Ppagada. Karuna Rasam in Nadanamakriya and Agiri; Hasyam in Saranga and Surati; Rowdram in Atana, Bhyanakam in Malavi; Bhibhatsam in Sankirna Ragas; and Adbhutam in Mohanakalyani.

There is one other important rasam which does not appear to have been mentioned in the books, viz. Santha Rasam, an example of which may be found in Shyama Ragam.

In conclusion the lecturer stated that in any ragam the rasams could not be brought out fully without the help of Sahityam; and Sri Tyagaraja Swamigal had fully brought out each one of these rasams in his Kirtanams.

The lecturer then sang several Kirtans composed by great musicians and himself and explained the rasas coming in them.—"Hindu."

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

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FURTHER COLLECTIONS BY BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' PROCESSION

The Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' procession again went out to collect money for the flood-stricken people of Assam on Sunday last from the residence of Babu Biswanath Dey, Tveb Manzil, Musjid Bunder Road. The processionists went to the Gate of India, Apollo Street, Bazar Gate Area and were able to collect about a cart load of clothes and Rs. 217-10-0.

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SUBURBAN LAND-OWNERS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

capped for want of funds for the most pressing needs of public sanitation.

UNJUST METHODS.

On a closer examination of the details as to how the rates of this assessment are arrived at, it will be found that the methods adopted at present are quite unjust. Section 107 of the Code lays down that agricultural assessment is to be based on profits from agriculture and the non-agriculture assessment is to be based on the value of the land. There is no reason why this distinction should be made. Whether it is levied for the advantage of the local bodies or of the Provincial exchequer this assessment must be based on the net profits and its maximum proportion must be fixed in the case of agricultural assessment. The value of land is only one of the numerous prices on which net profits depend and therefore the basis of profits is wider, steadier and less subject to periodical fluctuations. In the neighbourhood of cities like Bombay the prices of land are subject to constant oscilations. The present rates of taxation were fixed in the period of the land boom and they are being applied to settlements of non-agricultural assessment made at the present time of depression.

As the settlement of non-agricultural assessment is to be made when the owner applies for permission to use the plot of building purposes, this happen to be made several years after the rates are fixed under the present system. There will be less injustice on this ground if the assessment is based on net profit which remains far more steady for a long period. The value of land mentioned in Section 107 of the Code is certainly not the value several years prior to the settlement and it is illegal as well as unjust to enforce rates fixed ten years prior to the settlement of the assessment.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT.

Section 107 of the Code further lays down that improvements made by the owner are to be excluded in calculating the basis for assessment. But the experience in this District is otherwise. The standard rates in Vile-Parle Town Planning Schemes are based on an average value of Rs. 4 per square yard while the Government's own arbitrator for the preparation of the schemes valued undeveloped land at an average rate of Rs. 1-8-0 only. In the Khar Suburb the Government are levying this assessment on a valuation far higher than that paid by them for the undeveloped land at the time of acquisition. As all cost of acquisition and development is included in the price exacted by the Government from the purchasers of these plots, the development must be understood in law as having been made by the owners at their own cost.

Sections 65, 66, 67 and 68 of the Code also relate to lands in the suburbs and require to be amended in view of the Town Planning Act. The permission of the Collector is required under these sections to convert agricultural land for building purposes and he has power to impose conditions or to refuse the permission altogether.

OUT-OF-DATE PROVISIONS.

These provisions are out of date and must not be applicable to lands within the Town Planning Schemes which are prepared specially for building purposes at a great cost and by levying compulsory contribution from the land-owners. In fact these rules prove very unjust and the Collector's refusal to give permission to build on any land within the area of Municipalities or Notified Area Committees entails great hardships on the owners of land within these limits. The establishment of these local bodies must be understood to indicate an intention on the part of the Government that the lands within their limits are to be allowed for building purposes provided the rules for public sanitation made by the local boides are observed. The Collector's interference should be allowed for fixing the altered assessment only, and buildings erected within these limits with the permission of the local bodies must not be punished by the Collector by applying the savage methods of the Code, viz., forfeiture of the holding or heavy fine as in the case of other rural lands provided the owner is willing to pay the altered assessment from the date of conversion of the land for building purposes. Under these Sections the Collector's permission is not required for additions or alterations to the structures on the building plot, but the Collector puts such a condition in the Sanad or believes that it is understood as a condition of the non-agricultural tenure and he inflicts the Code punishments for a breach of this condition. But it is quite illegal. No permission is required to use a building plot as a building plot. This point must be made clear by amending Sections 65, 66, 67 and 68 of the Code.

PLETHORA OF RULES.

Section 67 of the Code defines, though unsatisfactorily, the rights and privileges of holders of agricultural land, but the Code nowhere defines the rights and privileges of holders of building plots and other non-agricultural land. The result is that all sorts of building rules and regulations based on considerations of public sanitation are inserted by the Collector in the non-agricultural Sanad as conditions of the tenure of the land involving in case of breach all the barbarous consequences of forfeiture of the holding, etc., as laid down in the Code. The rule-making power under Section 214 of the Code is not meant for inserting sanitary rules as conditions of the tenure of non-agricultural holdings. If tested in a Court of law these conditions will be held 'ultra vires'. Curiously enough, these conditions find no place among the rules framed by the Government under that Section and still the Collectors insist upon putting them in the Sanad.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.

The breach of building regulations whether administered by the Collector or by the local bodies must not involve any of the punishments land down by the Land Revenue Code. These rules form part of the other rules and bye-laws of the local bodies and the punishment for their breach must be on level with the other punishments under these rules. The processes of the Land Revenue Code are made applicable under the Town Planning Act for the recovery of the contribution only and not for any other purpose. The Collectors insert in the Sanad the following rules of sanitation, viz., one-fourth of the land only is to be built over, so much margin is to be left on this side and so much on that, a chawl is not to be built, shops are not to be kept, a third storey is not to be erected, a septic tank with flushing privies ought to be constructed for each building, etc., etc. These subjects fall clearly under the jurisdiction of the local bodies and the Collectors are interfering with their jurisdiction by introducing rules which do not find a place either in the T. P. Schemes or in the regulations of the local bodies. Such is the case for instance, about corrugated iron sheet structures which the Collector is now disallowing in the suburbs. Similarly, he is making septic tanks compulsory although the local bodies are opposed to their introduction on account of their doubtful efficacy. The Legislative Council passed a resolution some years ago to do away with this double system of permissions and building regulations and I understand that it is abolished everywhere except in the Bombay Suburban District. Now that the Land Revenue Code is to be overhauled and recast on a more equitable and progressive basis, will our Government and Legislature take care to safeguard the rights and privileges of the land-owners and local bodies in the suburbs?

EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

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(Continued from page 6.)

1856, Marathi was taught in most of the schools in Karnataka. Most of the Government records too were in Marathi. In 1865-66 it was established that Kanarese was the vernacular of the place and it was ruled that documents etc., should be in Kanarese and a Training College was started at Belgaum to teach Kanarese."

Such were the dim beginnings of Kanarese education in this division. But the trouble did not end here. The 19 Educational Inspectors that since then graced the office were, with a few honourable exceptions like those of Mr. Russel, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Hungund, unsympathetic towards Kanarese. Making such a bad beginning as has been shown above, Kanarese education has to struggle hard for the last 70 years in the hands of mostly non-Kanarese heads either anti-pathetic or indifferent to Kanarese. No educatonal records, I fear, can show such anomalies like this.

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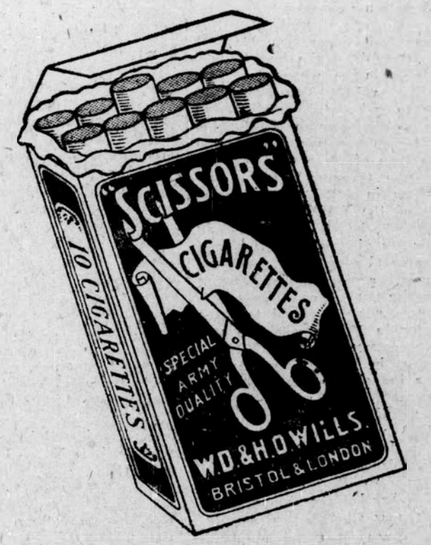

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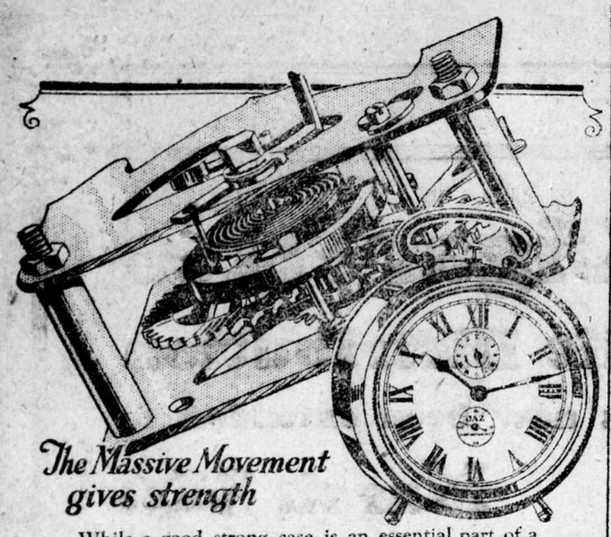

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AN INTERPRETER OF INDIA

—:o:—

DEATH OF DR. J. N. FARQUHAR

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. J. N. Farquhar, who died in Manchester on July 17th, will be remembered by a host of friends, Indian and European, in all parts of India. Since his retirement from India in December 1923 he had rendered distinguished service to scholarship as Professor of Comparative Religion in the University of Manchester and Wilde Lecturer in the University of Oxford, as well as by articles on Indian subjects in the leading reviews. But it was in India, where he spent thirty-three years of his life, that his most characteristic work was done and his influence will be most lasting.

Born in 1861, Dr. Farquhar studied at Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University, passing from there as Exhibitioner to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in the School of Literae Humaniores in 1889. Two years later he came to India and settled in Calcutta as professor in the London Mission Institution, where for ten years he gave of his best to the students who thronged his class room. When in 1902 he became secretary of the Y.M.C.A, at 86 College Street, he still found an outlet for his gift of teaching and as lecturer and Christian apologist he exercised a remarkable influence on the entire student community. His interest was not confined to the Indian, for in 1905-6, when he was general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., in Calcutta, he was instrumental in opening a branch for Anglo-Indian Young men. But a wider sphere for his peculiar gifts opened to him in 1912, when in connection with the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s he was enabled to devote the whole of his time to literary work.

Dr. Farquhar led the way in building up a new Christian apologetic, based upon a sympathetic appreciation of the finer elements of Hinduism. In 1911 had appeared his popular 'Primer of Hinduism', and this was followed a year later by 'The Crown of Hinduism', in which he endeavoured to show that Hinduism was a 'praeparatio evangelica' for Christianity. In 1915 he published his 'Modern Religious Movements in India', a comprehensive survey of the religious movements of the last century, for which he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Oxford. And in 1920 appeared 'An Outline of the Religious Literature of India,' a monumental work of research which has been accepted as authoritative by students of the subject. "The immense mass of research and compilation upon which it is based," said one reviewer, "and the orderly method in which these materials are digested, recall the best type of German Handbucher, while the clearness of style with which the author conveys his knowledge is a home-bred virtue."

Not less important than Dr. Farquhar's original work was his achievement as an inspirer of other workers in the field of letters. As head of the Literature Department of the Y.M.C.A., he gathered about him a group of writers in all parts of India and beyond its borders whom he encouraged to undertake research along various lines of enquiry. In this literary 'movement' Indian writers co-operated with missionaries and with scholars in Britain and the continent of Europe in what was in effect a Christian contribution to the understanding of India. Dr. Farquhar was generous in suggestion and encouragement, and undertook long journeys to keep in touch with those who were engaged upon his literary prorjects. The result of this collaboration took shape in several well-known series of books.—'The Religious Quest of India Series' 'The Religious Life of India Series', and 'The Heritage of India series' published jointly by the Association Press (Y.M.C.A.,) and the Oxford University Press. In the popular 'Heritage' series some twenty volumes have been published, dealing with the various literatures of India, her art and music, and differing schools of philosophy, &c, and of this and the companion series some sixty-five thousand volumes have been sold, representing a considerable contribution to the better appreciation of Indian culture.

Dr. Farquhar's work has left its mark on Christian thought in India and throughout the Christian world, and its influence may be traced in the findings of the recent Jerusalem Conference. He had faith to believe, when few had yet conceived the hope, that the religious genius of India would reveal its power anew in its interpretation of Christ, and he dreamed of a Christian vernacular literature which, while remaining profoundly Christian, should be truly Indian and vividly 'Swadeshi' in every possible way.

Dr. Farquhar is survived by his widow in Manchester, daughter of the late James Walker of Aberdeen, by his son a member of the Civil Service in Ceylon, and his daughter a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Benares.

Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. E Miller lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR YOUTH CONFERENCE

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CONGRESS BROGRAMME RESUMED

BHAVNAGAR'S SOCIAL PROGRESS

(From Our Correspondent,)

KATHIAWAD, July 25.

The news of the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the first session of the Kathiawad Youth Conference has been received with great satisfaction throughout the province. In spite of the announcement of the creed of the Conference viz., Freedom of the country, attempts are being made in some quarters to run down this Conference by calling it non-political and non-social, but it has so far received a very good response from the whole province except from the "Saurastra" party which has remained aloof from the very beginning and which party was solely responsible for pulling down the Youth Conference at Morvi. The Conference meets on the 24th 25th and 26th August at Rajkot Mr. Kalidas Motichand Parekh has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Brisk preparations are in progress at Rajkot to make this first Conference an unique success.

BHAVNAGAR FORGES AHEAD.

Bhavnagar will perhaps lead the whole of Kathiawad by electing all the 35 members in the City Municipality. This move of Sir Prabhashankar is welcomed by all in the whole province, also his latest efforts towards social reform, viz., the Marriage Limit Act. Although 18 year for the boys and 14 for the girl is considered by many as inadequate, it is believed that the people of Bhavnagar, who are generally considered orthodox in this respect compared with those of other towns of Kathiawad, would appreciate this. According to the present arrangements if a man is 45 today he can marry a girl of 14, but to morrow he may be 46 and must marry one of 23. This anomaly requires to be removed. Would it not be wise to put a maximum limit of difference between the age of the marrying couple, say, 15 or 20 years? This would solve the problem for a man of any age even 60. When will other States of Kathiawad follow the good example of Bhavnagar?

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The party of the Kathiawad Political Conference has again resumed the tour in Kathiawad for hawking khadi and enrolling Congress members. Although the party is short of good khadi of Tirupur kind which has a fair demand in Kathiawad, it has sold khadi worth Rs. 1,000/- within a week only in Botad and Jasdan. The Rani Saheba of Jasdan bought khadi worth Rs. 250/-. The party at Jasdan found that there is total prohibition in the State and a man addicted to opium-drinking is not allowed to serve in the State. This example of the Jasdan State is well worth imitating.

SCHOOLS FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

A new school for the depressed class has recently been started at Jamnagar by the Kathiawad Antiyaja Sammelan. The Vartej Antiyaja Ashram. has also arranged to begin two schools at Kardej and Fariadka villages, about a mile away. Arrangements are also in progress to start schools for the Untouchables at Mahuva, Umrala and Gadhada, (Bhavnagar State). This will mean an addition of 6 more schools to the 12 already existing apart from 3 Ashrams in Kathiawad.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

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RUSSIA'S DEMANDS ON BRITAIN

A discreet silence as to the question of British diplomatic recognition of Russia which has been apparently imposed upon the Press is broken to-day by "thunderbolt" announcements in the "Idvestia" and the "Pravda."

Both these Communists organs, writes the Moscow Correspondent of the "Daily News" declare that Mr. MacDonald is badly mistaken if he supposes that the Soviet Government will for a moment consent to participate in any preliminary negotiations, directly or through any intermediary Power or persons on the subject of recognition

M. Piatakoff's statement to the British Trade Delegation recently in Russia, that an economic agreement would be possible only after unconditional resumption of normal diplomatic relations, still holds, it is declared, and no negotiations, diplomatic or commercial, can be possible before the British Government agrees to unqualified rercognition of Russia.

GUARANTEES.

Discussion on a demand for guarantees from Russia about Communist propaganda are regarded as an iniquitous affront to the Soviet Government.

But, the argument goes on, if anybody has a right to demand guarantees before recognition it is Russia,

"The Soviet Government," says "Pravda," "therefore might demand that Great Britain shall give guarantees to

"Cease international political and financial intrigues against Russia.

"Cease to influence other Governments to commit overt acts against Russia.

"The sole British evidence of Soviet propaganda," says "Izvestia," "is based upon the Zinovieff letter, which the Central Council of the British Trade Unions years ago branded as a forgery."

GIRL REDS IN SCENE

—:o:—

NINE EJECTED FROM COMMONS

Nine Communist women were ejected by the police from the Central Hall of the House of Commons in mail week.

Shortly before dinner nine young bobbed-hair girls, all wearing heavy coats, were admitted to the Central Hall on the plea that they wanted to see Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary.

For a few moments they mingled with the crowd that usually gathers at the entrance to the Inner Lobby. Then suddenly they took off their coats, revealing white smocks underneath, on which were written Communist slogans.

The girls walked about the hall, shouting "Down with Clynes! Down with Wedgwood Benn!" and began to distribute pamphlets.

HUSTLED OUT.

Policemen on duty at the various doorways made a rush for them, and before the general public knew what was happening the nine girls were hustled through St. Stephen's Hall into the street.

The pamphlets which were scattered about the floor bore the imprint of the "London Women's Committee of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Organisation. They announced that a demonstration would take place to demand an amnesty for the Cramlington miners, Stafford railwaymen, and Nine Mile Point miners.

"We also demand," the pamphlet went on, "immediate amnesty for the Indian, Irish, Palestinian, and other Colonial political prisoners and the dropping of the Meerut trial. Down with Clynes, the persecutor. Down with Wedgwood Benn, the persecutor!"

It will be recalled that three young Cramlington miners were sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for wrecking an express train at Cramlington during the General Strike. The sentences have already been reduced to five years, and recently Mr. Clynes refused to recommend any further remission of the sentences.—"Daily News."

THE CAPITOL

"The Waning Sex", the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture starring Norma Shearer, from the Broadway stage success of the same name by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, which opens at the Capitol to-night, is a picture exactly suited to the taste and requirements of the discriminating picture-goer. It is a comedy with a snap and sparkle, an exhilarating, zestful tempo, and it even has plot, not with an artificial heaviness, but well-balanced and interesting. Norma Shearer has the role of a successful woman lawyer, while Conrad Nagel, her leading man, is cast as the rising young district attorney who is in love with her. She is really in love with him, but she is a modern-day woman whose independence is as precious to her as a man's is to him, and she is a bit wary of matrimonial gestures. She agrees to marry the district attorney if he beats her in a case in which they are opposed in court. He loses and then the "other girl" enters the case. The "other girl", played by Mary McAlister, happens to be a shrewd little schemer, who is determined to snare him as a husband, and her wiles are not easily discounted, when they comprise a cozy cottage, a wonderful meal, cushioned couches, shaded lamps, etc., etc. There isn't a dull moment in the picture. This film can safely be called one of the brightest, liveliest comedy dramas that has been shown in Bombay for some time.

Your Dilemma?

Our Discovery!

Diabetes?

That is the canker of life, the demon of so many troubles and early death. Poor and rich all are its victims.

Our country produces diverse sorts of herbs which are specific remedies for so-called incurable diseases.

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OF

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Has prepared this wonderful specific. It solves your dilemma. It cures Diabetes of all kinds in all stages, stops sugar, regulates urine. Besides, it is a great Tonic. Vital Debility, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhaea, etc., are cured and the patient becomes an altogether different man. It gives strength, increases life, digests food, and improves appetite. This medicine fulfills all the requirements of the present day, and it is the king of Aphrodisiacs.

CHEAP!

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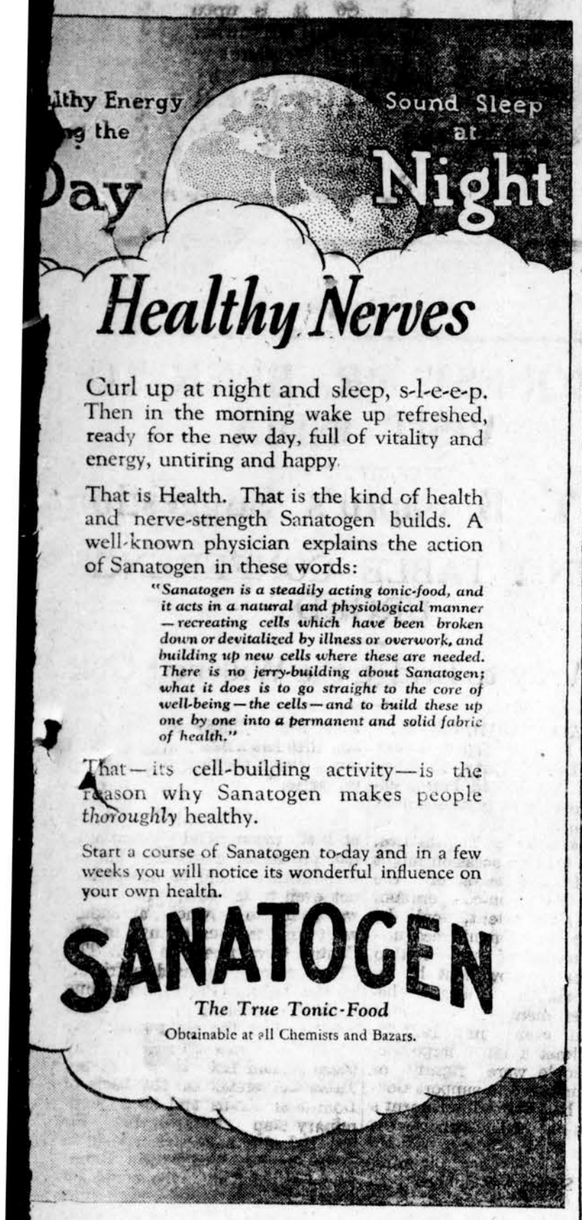

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Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

THE SABARMATI FLOOD.

Ahmedabad Municipal Engineer Resigns

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

There has been some rain almost everyday in the week. The sky remains clouded and the total rainfall has gone upto 17 inches. A break is now very needed by cultivators.

The mortality figures have gone up to 206; showing an increase of 7 in the figures of the previous week. Small-pox is responsible for 5 deaths and consumption for 9. The death rate of the city is more than 39.5 per thousand and this high death rate is not surprising on looking to the sanitary conditions of the city.

Yesterday the river was overflooded all of a sudden from heavy rain at its source. It is alleged that the Collector had received a telegram warning him about the flood but no information was available in the city and washermen and others were engaged in their work on the river as usual. Some persons were also bathing quietly in the river when the flood rushed in furiously. All these people were taken unawares by the flood and several persons were carried away in the current. One report says that about 50 persons were thus carried away but no positive information is available as yet. Some college students made efforts to save some lives by putting down ropes from the bridge but they could not succeed. One woman was taken out in an unconscious state and removed to civil hospital. The flood came in before 1 p.m. and waters rushed up to about 18 feet on all sides. Police authorities were conspicuous by their absence for more than an hour and when the waters had risen to a great height they came in to prevent predestrians from going to the bridge. Some lives were saved by the driver of an elephant of the Karlekar Circus who happened to be in the river at the time of the flood with his elephant. He took up some persons on his elephant and carried them safely to the opposite bank.

The complaints for want of water have been assuming a serious form. People in certain localities do not get any water and they have to depend upon the goodness of people who allow them to draw water from their wells for their daily use. The Municipality passed a resolution about two months back for clearing wells in streets but no action seems to have been taken in this direction and people go on using water from unused wells without caring for the risk they run in doing so. Matters have been much worse on account of the heavy floods in the river. The flood water has rushed into the wells at the water works and no water was available in several localities for the whole day yesterday. To-day also the water that we get from our taps is all muddy and unfit for use but people who have no other source of water have to be satisfied with this dirty stuff.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER RESIGNS.

In our Municipal administration one more thing to talk about has been the resignation of the Municipal Engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta. He had been appointed on a year's probation last year and has put in ten month's service. He has made severe allegations against the Municipal administration particularly against the Chief Officer Mr. Bhagat and the late President Mr. Dolatram as well as some councillors. He has alleged that most of the complaints against the water supply of the city are due to Mr. Bhagat's interference with the work of the engineering department and the support he invariably received from the President Mr. Dolatram.

INTERMINABLE TALK.

Our Municipal meetings have increased in number and last week there was a meeting almost every day. The report of the Municipal administration for 1928 is still being discussed and it will be discussed in several more meetings before it is finally adopted. Meanwhile our Municipality has to be congratulated on two of its resolutions. By one our board has decided to do away with sand privies from all parts of the city. These privies were a veritable nuisance and those who had to live in the vicinity of such latrines lived practically in hell in our city. The board has decided to destroy all these latrines at the end of four months and people who use them have to make their own arrangements during the interval. By another resolution the board has decided to do away with Panch privies of the city. These Panch privies in streets are relics of old times when several families of a locality combined to have a latrine in common. At present there are such panch privies in several streets. There is a big nuisance spot in Kagda Sheri where one privy is said to be used by more than 5,000 persons. In Mandvi's Pole, one of the biggest poles in Ahmeabad, there is a street at the entrance of which there is a latrine with two or three seats and it is used by almost all the people of the pole numbering more than a thousand. The result of this nuisance is felt by people living in the vicinity of such latrines. Typhoid fever and such other diseases are rampant there and it has been well-known that these localities are never free from deadly diseases that break out in the city. These resolutions are very good in their own way and the sanitation of the city will surely improve if satisfacctory latrine arrangements are made throughout the city but here also the water supply question looms in the horizon. So long as there is not an adequate water supply flush privies cannot be kept clean and there is a great danger of an epidemic if the drainage pipes are choked for want of proper flushing. The problem of the water supply of the city therefore must be solved at all cost before the sanitation of the city can be improved by such measures.

It seems that the attention of our Municipal Councillors also has been drawn to the heaps of dirt and mud on the roads and in streets. Two of our councillors complained very bitterly against these heaps and a resolution has been passed to get them removed in a short time. It seems however that the Sanitary Department and the engineering department are quarrelling over the duty of removing these heaps and the engineering department especially pays no heed to the resolutions of the board. I trust the councillors and our President and executive officers will find some way out of this difficulty and remove the scandalous heaps of dirt and mud in as short a time as possible.

The cry raised against the nuisance of the Chharas, a colony of a criminal tribe on the river bank has not been in vain. One more letter has appeared in the "Praja Bandhu" this week and in an editorial the paper invites the attention of all concerned to the nuisance and the insanitary conditions created by these people. officers persist in keeping these people in such a place without any sanitary arrangements and It is a wonder that Government keep their eyes closed against the troubles and the insanitary conditions created by them. The people of the city should raise an outcry against this apathy of the Government officers and the Municipal Sanitary Department and should get the nuisance removed at a very early date.

SCHOOL FEES AGAIN.

The agitation against the increase of school fees has not yet been at an end. On Sunday last an informal meeting was held in the office of the Gujarat Vernacular Society when the managers and heads of some local schools and a few others met together to discuss the question. The meeting could not arrive at any definite conclusion and hence dispersed after a discussion for about an hour and a half. The "Gujarati Punch," a local weekly, goes on writing editorials in this connection and thinks that it has scored a victory against Mr. M. R. Paranjpe who discussed the question some time back in some Bombay papers. This question, however, does not create any interest in the city now and schools have been working in their own ways without being troubled by the agitation in any way.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Social workers of Gujarat will meet in Ahmedabad in the next month in all probability. Mr. Amratlal V. Thakkar has agreed to preside over the conference and a meeting of the workers in Ahmedabad will meet on Thursday next to consider the programme of the conference and to draft the resolutions to be placed before it.

The silk merchants of Ahmedabad have been found to be too shrewd for our Municipality. It will be remembered that some time back our Municipality invited fresh tenders for letting out the shops occupied by silk merchants in Manek Chok. There was some competition between the Silk Merchants' Association and some other merchants and hence the offer of rents for these shops had gone up to about 55 thousand for the next three years. But our Municipal Board wanted to take full advantage of the quarrel and invited fresh tenders. These merchants, however, have arrived at an understanding among themselves and no tender has been sent to the Municipality. It is now proposed to authorise the Chief Officer Mr. Bhagat to let out the shops by auction on the spot. How much the Municipality gains or loses in money as well as in credit will be seen when the final settlement is arrived at. The question of the vegetable dealers is not yet settled and the vegetable market has remained closed for about two months and now the trouble of the shops of the silk merchants also has to be faced but that is the beauty of our Municipal administration.

Our local mills have been giving some cloth for relief in Assam. An appeal was made to local mill agents by Mr. Neogi and cloth worth Rs. 100 is collected from every mill for being sent to Assam.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., has declared his intention to contest the seat for Daryapur ward in our Municipality. The seat has been vacant on account of Sardar Vallabhbhai's resignation from the Municipal Board. No candidate has yet come out for the seat from Jamalpur ward vacated by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai has returned to Ahmedabad. It is hoped that he will take up the question of the opening of a new college in Ahmedabad and if Sheth Kasturbhai and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar take up the question in right earnest there is every hope that an influential committee will be formed to take necessary steps and our city will be able to solve the problem of college accommodation next year.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 29.

Nerbadda, Blencowe, Australia.
British Emperor, Law, Abadan.
Fraunfels, Himings, Hamburg.
City of Venice, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.

Kuretaka Maru, China, Calcutta.
Golconda, Parry, Rangoon.

LOADING.

July 29.

Steamer Fraunfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Pittsburg for New York.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

S S Nerbudda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nerbudda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a cargo of wheat.

S S British Emperor:—The B I O S & D Coy's steamer British Emperor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Fraunfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Fraunfels, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Venice:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Venice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Kuretaka Maru:—The M B K steamer Kuretaka Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Galconda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd).

Bombay, July 29

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 128 per ton.

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA & BENGAL

—:o:—

RAINFALL LIKELY TO INCREASE IN CENTRAL INDIA & C. P.

POONA, July 29.

The Sind depression has become unimportant. Yesterday's depression over South Bengal has moved slightly westwards and caused locally heavy rain in Bihar and Orissa. Monsoon is active in Burma, Bengal, East Central Provinces, West United Provinces, Punjab, Konkan and Madras Presidency.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Sind, Konkan, and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, West Rajputana, Mysore, Madras Deccan; while a few falls occurred in Bihar, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa 8 inches; Amherst, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Lashio 2; Bhamo, 1 1/2; Sambalpur, Chaibasa, 4; Dibrugarh, and Gaya, 3; Tezpur, Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar, Burdwan, and Sandhead, 1 1/2; Calcutta, Balasore, Hazaribagh, 1; Roorkee, three; Mussoorie, Allahabad, Raipur, 1; Simla, 2; Harnai, Quetta 1 1/2; Delhi, Murree, Calicut, 4; Mercara, 3; Karwar, Vellore 2; Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Cocanada 1.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab and along the Frontier and increase in Central Provinces, Central India, and East United Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Southwest Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces, East Central India and East United Provinces during next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay July 29.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the east Central Provinces, the west United Provinces, the Punjab, the Konkan and the Madras Presidency. Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Punjab, Baluchistan, west Rajputana, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and parts of the east United Provinces, and drier in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and the south Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and west Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 deg. at Madras.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab and north Baluchistan, and increase in the Central Provinces, Central India and the east United Provinces.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 29th July 1929:—

Station	Rainfall inches.
Allahabad	1.03
Cawnpore	0.31
Mainpuri	0.06
Delhi	0.88
Rawalpindi	0.14
Quetta	1.27
Karachi	0.36
Bikaner	0.11
Mount Abu	0.15
Deesa	0.08
Surat	0.01
Ahmedabad	0.08
Indore	0.02
Nagpur	0.15
Raipur	0.88
Ratnagiri	0.39
Marmagao	0.43
Karwar	2.34
Mahabaleshwar	1.09
Belgaum	0.16
Bangalore	0.08
Mangalore	0.94
Calicut	3.50
Cochin	1.17
Trichinopoly	0.02
Madras	0.54
Cuddapah	0.92
Bellary	0.02
Masulipatam	0.05
Cocanada	0.96
Vizagapatam	0.07

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32degs.F.) at 8 a.m. 29.781 inches (.088 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus. 048 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 154 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.99 inches.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 30 1929

COMMUNAL ASPECT OF BOMBAY RIOTS

Mahomed Ali's Evidence Before Riots Inquiry

LEADERS MORE TO BLAME THAN PEOPLE

Maulana Mahomed Ali gave evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Monday.

Replying to Mr. Khan, the witness said that the kidnapping scare came first and it was afterwards "manoeuvred" into a communal battle.

Witness' attention was drawn to a letter addressed by a Municipal School Mistress on January 24 to the Municipal Schools Secretary complaining that owing to the kidnapping scare the attendance of children was falling and urging that immediate steps be taken.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said that the letter was "very significant" and the school mistress in question must be examined by the Committee.

Proceeding witness said that the labour leaders must have been aware of the kidnapping scare for some time but they did not give it a communal turn till the beginning of February as they wanted the votes of Mahomedan mill-workers.

A COMMUNAL FEUD.

Witness contended that the riot was from the very beginning a communal one and the vendetta on the part of Muslims commenced when so many Pathans were killed without a single Hindu raising a voice of protest.

In reply to Mr. Khan, the witness complained of the "criminal silence" of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Congress and the labour unions in Bombay for not promptly coming forward to prevent attacks on Pathans. Had they intervened on the 4th February there would have been no further trouble. He did not blame the ignorant for the riots. He thought it was the duty of the classes to convince the Hindu masses that the kidnapping scare was unfounded and that it was only a false rumour.

In this case witness would blame the leaders more than the masses. In his opinion if the Hindu and Muslim leaders had met together in a room, no matter how the tension between the communities were and after arriving at a settlement went round the city and proclaimed that peace had been arrived at, the masses would have immediately cooled down.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

From what he had seen while he was a patient in the K. E. M. Hospital witness complained that the medical students in the Hospital were callous and "enjoyed the sight of Pathans being hunted in front of the hospital by the mill-workers

Questioned in regard to the missing Borah boy" which appeared in the "Indian National Herald" witness said that it aggravated the scare to a large extent. He was of opinion that the "Muslim" boy was deliberately selected to show that Pathans deserved to be killed not only by Hindus but even by Muslims.

A REPUDIATION.

Witness repudiated the suggestion that the Pathan scare took a communal turn after the Anjuman meeting. He reiterated that the quarrel was from the very beginning a communal one. He would say that when Hindus did not stand by Pathans, the Muslims started vendetta.

Reverting to his Cocanada speech wherein witness was stated to have said that the six crores of depressed classes should be divided between the two communities, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that he had made it quite clear in his speech that the suggestion did not originate with himself. At that time he did not wish to disclose the identity of the man but now he had no objection to do so.

AGA KHAN'S SUGGESTION ABOUT DEPRESSED CLASSES.

It was H. H. the Aga Khan who had suggested that the depressed classes should be divided into different spheres and each community should try to reclaim as many of them as possible into their fold. This suggestion was put forward by the Aga Khan because he thought the raising of the depressed classes was quite essential to the economic development of this country and in that attempt it was the duty of the Hindus and Mahomedans to stand together.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Was it not said in your speech that the seven crores of depressed people should be divided between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

Witness: If you send for the original of my speech you will find that I have offered no opinion of my own.

Proceeding witness said that he had a discussion on the point with Mahatma Gandhi who described it as "doing a religious thing in an irreligious manner."

MAHATMA ON CONVERSIONS.

In fact, the followers of Aga-Khan were even now doing this sort of work near Ahmedabad and Sabarmati and witness thought they were getting a very large clientelle. And yet no hand of protest was being raised against them. Mahatma Gandhi expressed the view that conversion of the depressed classes if at all it had to be made should be done in a religious way by convincing them that one religion was better than the other.

24 METHODS FOR CONVERTING PEOPLE.

Asked as to what he had to say about the book written by Khwaja Hassan Nizami, which according to Mr. Jayaker contained 24 diabolical methods of converting Hindus to Islam: witness said that Hassan Nizami was only an able journalist and a religious propagandist and his writings were never meant to reach the people whom he was going to convert. They were intended to reach those Muslim workers who were raising funds to the Muslim cause as a propaganda for the collection of the money. The book in question was nothing but plagiarism from one novel written by an Englishman and another written by a Musalman.

If Hassan Nizami had assisted anybody, the witness remarked, he had assisted the Arya Samajists because the latter had used the book for their propaganda. The 24 methods which were described as methods of conversion were really ways suggested to the Musalman workers to find out what was happening in Hindu houses and ascertain what cospiracies were being hatched there against the Musalmans. The author of the book had even suggested that brothel-keepers and inmates of the brothels should make a point of finding out from their Hindu visitors whether they were concerned in any such conspiracies.

NO SYMPATHY WITH HASAN NIZAMI.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri asked whether he sympathised with the methods advocated by Hasan Nizami.

The witness replied that far from sympathising with the man he had carried on a long controversy against him in his paper. The controversy only stopped on the murder of Swami Shraddhanand because one of Hasan Nizami's article written immediately preceding the murder was such that some of the witnesses in the murder trial might easily have connected the murder with the article. The witnes was the only man who had the courage to write against Hasan Nizami.

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE STATEMENT."

Witness was then referred to a statement made by one of the witnesses, that when Mr. Dange offered to provide him with 5,000 volunteers for keeping peace in the city, he had in return offered 10,000 people to kill those 5,000. Mr. Mahomed Ali said that this was an absolutely false statement.

Questioned as to whether he still adhered to Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence, witness replied, that so far as non-violent, non-cooperation was concerned he was one with Mr. Gandhi. But as regards the Hindu-Muslim question. Mr. Gandhi had left him to himself and he was where he was.

CALLOUS YOUNG MEN!

Mr. Mahomed Ali then incidentally referred to a statement made by some of the medical students relating to the murder of Deputy Inspector Priestley, which clearly showed how callous young men became on occasions like these. They reported to the authorities that "the Hospital stretcher-bearers (who were Pathans) had murdered Mr. Priestley," and witness expected the same story to be featured in next morning's "Times of India," but fortunately the true version, that "some Hindu Mill-hands murdered Mr. Priestley and a Pathan," was published.

Proceeding witness said that most of the Hindu leaders who pretended to be nationalists were really communalists at heart. The Muslim leaders on the other hand who pretended to be communalists were only self-seekers. "But, we, myself and my brother, are both nationalists and communalists," continued Mr. Mahomed Ali, "and I shall never give up the Muslim cause." He added that there were many Muslim leaders in Bombay who called themselves communalists but were afraid to come before the Committee for fear of displeasing the Hindus.

Witness then described some of the murders that occurred near the K. E. M. Hospital in which he was lying as an in-patient. In one instance he saw a crowd of about 20 Muslims proceeding to smash the head of a Hindu after he had fallen to the ground. His blood boiled at the time and he would have shot the murderers down if he had a revolver in his hand, though they were his co-religionists. When his own feelings were such, was there any wonder in the Mahomedan being excited at the sight of the Pathans being butchered? asked witness. "My one and only complaint is about the criminal silence of the Mahasabha, Congress and the labour leaders in the early stages when Pathans were being hunted," emphasised Mr. Mahomed Ali.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri:—But after all the mill area is the mill area and the mill-hands were up against the capitalists. And some of the Hindu leaders were themselves capitalists and as such they could have commanded no influence at all among the mill-hands?

"SCREENING COMMUNISTS LEADERS."

Mr. Mahomed Ali:—But those very same capitalists are now trying to screen the communist labour leaders like Dange and Nimbkar, and put the whole blame on the Pathans. What did the Indian Chamber of Commerce do? At least they could have condemned the murders from a distance by passing resolutions. They did not even do that for the first three or four days.

Questioned about the position of the Hindu Mahasabha in the Congress witness replied that the Mahasabha was now all-powerful. Before Mr. Gandhi entered the Congress it was not at all a nationalist institution. Since the Khilafatists joined it, the Congress became a real Congress but now it had become purely communalistic. And the Mahasabha leaders were the dictators of the Congress policy. It was with great difficulty that he prevailed upon the Calcutta Sessions of the All-India Muslim League to accept the Madras Pact, but the Congress influenced and guided by the Mahasabha leaders failed to endorse it.

Criticising the Nehru Report, witness said that what it demanded was "We should be part of the British Empire, British soldiers should be kept in India, and the rule should be that of the Hindu Mahasabha." On these principles, witness was of opinion, the Hindus and the Mahomedans could never come to an agreement.

Mr. Khan asked witness what suggestions he had to make for the complete eradication of the present communal tension, to which witness replied that there should be a thorough change of hearts on both sides.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday.

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PARK TRANSFORMED INTO MUSHROOM TOWN

LONDON, July 28.

A stage has been set for the great Scouts Jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead, which Sir Robert Baden-Powell at a luncheon given by the Mayor of Birkenhead yesterday described as a unique event inasmuch as 50,000 participants have emanated from 42 foreign countries and 30 British Dominions and Colonies are assembled irrespective of creed or colour as friends and brothers. The huge Park has been transformed into a mushroom town around two tents to be occupied respectively by the Prince of Wales and Sir R. Baden-Powell. The "Town" is replete with wooden shops even to a Bank for moneychanging

The Bishop of Chester formally opened a hospital and dispensary staffed by hundred girl guides and equipped with isolation camps and operating theatre.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKERS IN JAIL

Adjournment Motion in Punjab Council

SIMLA, July 29.

When the Punjab Council reassembled this morning Mr. Chowdhry Afzal Khan moved an adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent importance, namely, the critical condition of a number of undertrial prisoners of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case who have resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners in jail.

The President put the motion before the House.

The President asking those members who were in favour of the motion to stand up, only nine members did so. He therefore ruled that the mover had not the leave of the House to move his resolution.

The House then resumed discussion on the resolution on compulsory primary education.—Free Press.

JHABWALA'S APPLICATION FOR JURY TRIAL

Dismissed By Sessions Judge

MEERUT, July 29.

Rai Bahadur Raghunath Persad, Sessions Judge, Meerut, passed two orders in connection with the alleged conspiracy case, rejecting Choudhry Dharambir Singh's bail application and dismissing Jhabwala's application demanding jury trial.—A.P.

HUMILIATING A CHAIRMAN OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

SEVERE STRICTURES AGAINST MAGISTRATE AND SUB-INSPECTOR

THANA, July 23.

The appeal filed by one Halya Gopal Patil against the decision of First Class Magistrate, Bhivandi, who had conviced him of offences punishable under sections 225 B (resistance to lawful apprehension) and 353 (assault on a public servant discharging his duty) I.P.C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51 for each of the two offences or in default to suffer R. I. for one month for each default, came up for hearing before Mr. B.N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana and after hearing Mr. Karbhari for the Appellant and Mr. Raje for the Crown, the learned Judge acquitted the Appellant of the above offences.

It appears the Appellant's stepmother had instituted criminal proceedings against the Appellant and his brother under sections 352, & 504 in the Cout of the 3rd class Magistrate of Bhivandi. On the 10th of November which was the second date of hearing, the Appellant was absent. He had however sent a certificate of the Police Patil stating that he was ill and hence unable to attend Court. The Magistrate refused to attach any weight to the certificate and issued a non-bailable warrant for his apprehension, fixing 24th of November as the next date of hearing. It is significant to note that the warrant did not indicate any time-lmt during which it was to have currency. The warrant was endorsed over to the Head-Constable on the 15th November who, it appears made no effort to serve it and on the 28th November simply returned it to the S.I. with an endorsement that eh returned it as he was proceeding on five days' leave. Then after his return from leave the warrant was placed in the hands of the same Constable who took absolutely no steps to execute it until the 6th December.

Meanwhile on the 24th of November the Appellant appeared before the Magistrate and the case against him was further heard and then adjourned to the 7th December. The fact that the warrant was issued against him and it was not returned, was overlooked by the Magistrate. On the 6th December, the Constable went to the Appellant's house to execute the warrant, when the Appellant told him that he would see the Sub-Inspector the next day when he was to go to Bhivandi to attend the hearing of the case against him.

UNAVAILING PROTESTS.

Next day as promised he went to see the S. I. who according to the Appellant's version told him that he was an insolent fellow for not having come with the Constable on the previous day and then without showing or reading the warrant, put fetters on him, and marched the prosecution was open to doubt constables through the crowded city to the Doctor's dispensary in spite of his protests.

The learned Judge has remarked in his judgment that "To any self-respecting man conscious of not having done to deserve it, this treatment must be humiliating and painful indeed." Not content with this the S. I. started fresh criminal proceedings against Appellant for having offered resistance under sections 353 and 225 B of I. P. C. and against his brother under sections 448 and 451 I. P. C. for having gone to his rescue.

The Sessions Judge thought having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case the story of the prosecution wa open to doubt and therefore quashed the conviction and sentence.

The Judge also passed severe strictures on the conduct of the 3rd Class Magistrate who issued the non-bailable warrant without taking into consideration the fact that the Appellant was a person paying Rs. 700 (seven hundred) for land revenue and was the elected Chairman of the Village Co-operative Credit Society and on the conduct of the SubInspector who subjected the Appellant to the humiliating treatment and directed that a copy of the judgment be sent to the District Magistrate and another to the D. S. P. for taking necessary action in the matter.

REQUEST MR. BENN TO VISIT INDIA

Sir T. B. Sapru's Suggestion

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE URGED

The Way to Bridge the Widened Gulf

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leader of Indian Liberal Party, in interview with Aassociated Press, expressed pleasure at postponement of the decision of the question of Swarajist boycott of Legislatures, and hoped that an occasion might not arise for the revival of the campaign of Non-co-operation. This, to a great extent, would depend upon Government recognising the futility of opposition to the Nationalist movement by repressive methods. The gulf between Government and people was wider than even in 1921-22, when at least a fairly large section of people were rightly or wrongly, prepared to support Government; but, now Government's policy was one of irresponsiveness to advice, even from friendly quarters and anyone claiming Dominion Status was dubbed as "enemy of Government." "If there are extremists in the country responsible for the present situation, there are no less objectionable extremists in Government who cannot be absolved of their responsibility for the position that has already arisen and much worse position which might yet arise."

The Simon Commission would, at best, recommend something like provincial autonomy, but no Constitution would be acceptable, not even to Liberals, unless there was complete provincial autonomy with simultaneous change in the Central Government as well. The situation could be eased by friends in the Labour Party grappling with the problem in the right spirit and at the right time. Sir T. B. Sapru saw no reason why there should not be a Round Table Conference or the basis of Dominion Status and as a preliminary step towards this Sir Tej Bahadur suggested a visit to India by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State, who could get into touch with people, even as Mr. Montagu did in 1917. The Labour Government should create favourable atmosphere in India, and that too before Dececember for obvious reasons.—A.P.

Frenchman Defies British Authority

A remarkable story of the seizure by a Paris banker of an island in the English Channel considered to be British territory has caused considerable excitement in Jersey.

According to the Jersey "Evening Post," fishermen returning from Les Minquiers, a group of reefs or islets between Jersey and the French coast, state that the banker has taken possessions of the chief isle, Minquier.

He has hoisted the French flag on it and begun to build a house there.

The banker, M. Henri Leroux, of Agon, Mauche, France, states that he has the permssion of the French Government for his action, and denies that Britain has any right to the land.

The matter has been reported to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey (Lord Ruthven), and it is likely that he will officially visit the reef and assert the claims of the British Government.

A serious view is taken of the situation by the authorities, who claim that Lel Minquiers has always been an undisputed possession of Jersey. The harbour master has annually visited the island and hoisted a Union Jack on a permanent flagstaff.

In consequence of a disput ocver the ownership of the reef in 1888, it was formally taken possession of by the Jersey Statel, and fishermen's huts there pay rates to Jersey under agreement between the British and French Governments. The approaches are buoyed and lighted by the French.

The largest island, Maitre Ile, is used extensively by local fishermen, and if it came under French jurisdiction it would be a serious loss.

FRENCHMAN DEFIES BRITISH.

The story of defiance of British authority over the Minquiers chain of rocky islets, extending 16 miles along the south coast of Jersey, by M. Leroux, a French banker, of Paris, has been brought to the island by fishermen, who hve huts on Maitre Ile, the principal islet.

They state that the Frenchman has has taken of certain ground and having imported men, tools and materials from France has commenced to build a house ignoring protests that the islets are British property in the possession of Jersey.

The facts have been reported to his Majesty's Attorney-General and the bailiff of Jersey.

Jersey officials are considerably perturbed at this denial of their right to possession writes the Jersey correspondent of "Daily News" in mail week. Captain Robin, a Jersey official, who has property on the Minquiers, immediately set out for Maitre Ile, interviewed the Frenchman, who stated that he was a keen amateur fisherman and a lover of solitude. He had, he said decided to build a residence there where he could come in summer months. He did not, he declared, accept Britain's right to the Minquiers, and had a permit from a French Minister.

He has taken, it is stated, possession of one of the fishermen's disused huts, and in this housing his workmen.

A similar incident is said to have occurred in 1857, when the British right to Ecrehos Rocks, a reef on the east coast of Jersey, was questioned by the French Government. The matter assumed such a serious aspect that there was talk of the recall of the Ambassadors of both countries, but finally Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, secured the admission of Jersey's claim by the French Government.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

ENGLAND CLOSES FIRST INNINGS FOR 427 RUNS

LONDON, July 29.

Rain at week-end and this morning delayed the resumption of England's First Innings in the Fourth Test Match at Manchester till one in the afternoon. England declared their innings closed for their Saturday's closing score of 427 runs for seven wickets. South African had made four runs for one wicket at lunch interval.—Reuter.

'BOMBAY EAST INDIAN"

(From A Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, July 29.

Mr. John D'Mello, I.S.O., declared to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, that he is the Editor and Publisher of a weekly newspaper entitled the "Bombay East Indian." This publication is intended mainly to protect the interests and rights of the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.